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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1872. NO. 103.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Fisk Assassination Excitement.

Murderer to be Indicted Forthwith

Deceased in Grand Opera House.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1872.

The assassination of FISK is the prevalent topic on Wall street, and universal reprobation is expressed. President Smith, of the Board of Police, stated yesterday, that it was the intention of the prosecuting officers of the county to have Stokes indicted by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury to-day; that the Coroner's inquest was a tedious proceeding and would be set aside, as Stokes would be indicted forthwith, arraigned, and plead the same day. It is expected that the trial will take place within thirty days.

While Stokes was being taken to the Tombs yesterday he chatted indifferently with the Police Captain, and asked him if he would get him a bottle of wine. The Captain remarked that FISK was very low, and was not expected to live. "I shot him in the abdomen, didn't I?" said Stokes. "I saw a wound there when they were carrying him off." The Captain described the nature of FISK's injuries. "I heard the Ninth Regiment fellows were going to tear the Mansfield house inside out last night; is that true? If some of those Erie fellows were to run across me they would meet their match," he added. As he was crossing the Tombs court yard he said, "One year ago to-day Fisk had me arrested for embezzling sixty-five thousand dollars." He was locked up with another prisoner. His lawyers had a long conversation with him in the afternoon. After breakfast, yesterday, he said, in conversation with a reporter: "You need have no fears for me. I am no murderer. I have read the papers, and I assure there is a tale yet untold. When informed of FISK's death, he said: "Well, it is a sad loss to the business community, but the papers should not prejudge me by calling me a murderer. Some of the narratives read like a romance. I never intended FISK any personal harm; never dreamed of offering him any. I could say more, but my counsel have closed my lips." On being asked if he followed FISK's carriage down Broadway yesterday, he said, 'That statement is preposterous; I rode down from Yorkville, direct, yesterday afternoon, in company with Assistant District Attorney Fellows and John McKeon; we stopped at Delmonico's and took some refreshments. I had no knowledge, from any source, of there being any indictment found against me; had I heard such I would not have believed it, for I have done nothing to warrant such proceedings." Reporter—It is the impression that the severe examination of Mrs. Mansfield, added to the alleged remark of Judge Barnard that he was convinced, drove her to desperation, that you intercepted FISK on Broadway and followed him. Stokes—There is not one syllable of truth in the report; there was not a word said at the Yorkville Court to discompose me; on the contrary, I think the case was much in my favor. Reporter—Do you intend to have the result as regards yourself? (Here Stokes took a small wallet from his pocket.) Stokes—Do you see that wallet? Well, as sure as you see it, just as sure will I be acquitted. I do not fear any jury that can be empanneled. The counsel for Stokes includes John Graham, John McKeon, Roger A. Pryor and W. O. Bartlett.

On Thursday last the effort to advance two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the Police Department for December. The money was to have been paid over to-day.

The directors of the Erie Railway to-day passed resolutions of regret at the assassination of FISK. They voted to attend the funeral and proceed to Vermont with the deceased.

A large crowd blocked up the streets around the Grand Opera House all morning. The body of FISK was removed from the Astor House to the large hall of the Erie Railway Directors, in the Opera House, where he was placed on a catafalque. The hall was covered with a network of black and white festoons, black drapery depending from the cornices and covering the doors. At either end of the casket containing the body were beautiful devices of anchors, crosses and wreaths. On either side of the casket were national flags and a regimental standard of the Ninth Regiment; also a large picture of FISK, mounted and stationed at the head of the casket. The officers of the regiment bore the body from his residence to the Opera House, where it lay in state. An immense throng of people filed in to take a last view of the deceased.

It is intimated that 50,000 people visited the remains of FISK from 8 o'clock before the Opera House. The body was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel. The face wore a slight expression of pain, but was of a natural color. Its cap and sword lay on the top of the casket. Large numbers of prominent citizens joined the immense assemblage which viewed the remains.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

A procession was formed. The catafalque with the body was brought out. The procession started at two o'clock from Grand Opera House, the streets and avenues being jammed with at least one hundred and fifty thousand people. The Ninth Regiment was in full force. The scene was magnificent and impressive. Denunciations of the murderer were heard in all places. A large body of police headed the procession, which marched in the following order from the Grand Opera House: Double platoon of police, full band of the Ninth Regiment, playing the Dead March in Saul; about one thousand Erie officers and employees; then the Ninth regiment, with full ranks, arms reversed; next came the hearse, followed by Col. Fisk's favorite black charger; following were officers of each regiment of the National Guard; long line of carriages, in the foremost of which were Jay Gould, President, and other officers of the Erie Road. The whole procession was over a mile long. All the windows, balconies, stoops of houses, and sidewalks of streets and avenues were crowded with spectators. The procession proceeded to the New Haven depot, where the remains were placed on a train, and accompanied by officers of the Ninth regiment and various committees, left for Brattleboro, Vermont, where the funeral ceremonies will be held, none having taken place here.

SUMMARY VENGEANCE THREATENED.

Members of the Ninth Regiment were very indignant to-day over the assassination, and say they are determined to hang Stokes. The employees of the Erie Road express a general desire to lynch Stokes. Stokes is still in his cell at the Tombs. John Graham and the rest of his counsel held an interview with him at two o'clock. There is no excitement about the Tombs. The Court of Sessions is held in the Tombs building.

THE CORONER'S JURY

Met there at three o'clock. No persons were admitted but witnesses and members of the press. Stokes's counsel were present; also Judge Fullerton and Chas S. Spencer to watch the interests of Fisk's relatives. Stokes was brought into Court, attempting to appear unconcerned. Coroner Young called the names of the jury, when John Graham said there seemed to be a murderous feeling in the air. He wished to submit two legal points. The Coroner said the inquest was regular and he would not allow any interference. Graham persisted, saying he demanded that testimony be taken as to the state of Fisk's body at the time he received the fatal wound, in order to see if he were as pacific a man as represented, and if he were utterly unprotected. Graham based this point on the act of 1871, which forbids interference with the body of a murdered man before the arrival of the Coroner.

The Coroner here checked Graham, saying he would his duty. He called John J. Redmond, door boy of the Grand Central Hotel, who testified to the arrival of Fisk at the Hotel, asking for Miss Morse. The boy said he would see if she was in. Fisk going up a few steps ahead of him. When the first shot was fired, Fisk fell, saying "Oh." Fisk then rose; the second shot was fired, Fisk falling and sliding down six feet. He then got up and after looking to see if Stokes was there, walked up stairs. He was taken to the reception room. Saw Stokes with his left arm on the balustrade; had something in his hand, couldn't see what. Stokes went into the hotel ten minutes before Fisk. Did not see any of the parties again till Fisk recognized Stokes afterward.

Two Farmers Commit Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEVILLE, O., January 8, 1872.

Reuben Penebacker, a farmer, living near this place, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself. Insanity is supposed to be the cause. He leaves a family.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., January 8, 1872.

A farmer by the name of Christian Bolard, living four and a half miles east of this place, near Saegertown, committed suicide yesterday morning about nine o'clock by hanging. As he left his house for the barn he remarked that he was going to do the chores and then take rest. From his actions his wife, fearing that something was wrong, went out to the barn about half an hour later and found him hanging. He was immediately cut down, but too late. He was a well-to-do farmer, and leaves quite a large family.

Burglary in Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, January 8, 1872.

The residence of Mrs. Cassilly, of this city, was entered by burglars about eight o'clock last night, and robbed of about one hundred and seventy-five dollars, a gold watch and chain, certificates of deposit for a considerable amount, and several other valuable papers. For the past few weeks burglaries have become quite bold and frequent, and thus far have escaped without detection.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

Speech in His Own Defense

In Reply to the N. Y. "Times."

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1872.

In the Senate Mr. SCHURZ rose to make a personal statement. He had read from the Clerk's desk an article making certain charges against him, first published, he said, in the New York *Times*, and subsequently copied into many other papers. Mr. Schurz said: Mr. President—I desire to make a few remarks upon this article. In the first place because the paper which published it is reputed to be the special metropolitan organ of the national administration; in the second place because this attempt forms part of a systematic warfare which has been carried on for some time on some of the members of this body. The paper having recently announced that it is going to continue its attacks, I shall go over the charges one by one, and exhibit them in their true light. First it is asserted that in 1859 I was nominated for Lieutenant Governor in Wisconsin, spurned the nomination contemptuously and refused to support the ticket nominated by the convention. That I declined the nomination is true, although certainly without contempt. But the other charge is a falsehood. I not only did not refuse to support the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention, but after having rendered some aid in the campaign in Minnesota, which elevated my friend from that State, Mr. Ramsey, to the Governorship, in 1859, I returned to Wisconsin and spent three weeks in canvassing the State for their nominee for Governor, late Postmaster General Randall, having delivered joint debates with the Democratic candidate for the Governorship. I wish to say in connection with this that another slander, scattered abroad by the *Times* and several other papers, that I had actively used my influence against the election of Wisconsin Burnie, Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin last fall, in promotion of the interests of Democratic opponent, Doolittle, is equally false in every sense.

The second charge is that in the national campaign of '60 I refused to make any speeches unless I was paid $250 a week. That additional sums by local committees varying from $50 to $100 each speech. This is a falsehood again. I commenced canvassing on the first of July, having already made several speeches previously, and continued till the day of election, November 6th, with the exception of about ten days, which I was utterly broken down with fatigue and had to take some rest. I spoke in the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, traveled a great many thousand miles, and made (if I remember rightly) nearly one hundred and sixty and one hundred and seventy speeches. When I had returned home from those labors I found that all the compensation I had received from the committee indeed quite perceptibly short of my actual expenses for railroad fare and those incidental outlays connected with traveling of that nature. Moreover, having from my early youth fairly won the labors of the campaign, I completely neglected my private affairs. I found myself unreasonably in debt, and under the embarrassments which resulted finally in painful sacrifice. If I had only received one-fifth part of what the *Times* charges me with, I should have overcome these embarrassments much sooner. The *Times* and its coadjutors will have a free field, but if attacks should come as locusts they will not frighten me away from that course which I conscientiously believe to be the course of honor, truth, right and duty.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1872.

SENATE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's defense, or explanation, etc.,

Mr. FENTON called up his bill, reported from the Finance Committee, to reorganize the custom service, and addressed the Senate at length, speaking for nearly three hours. He pointed out as the most noticeable feature of the present customs system the enormous emoluments of collectors, naval officers and surveyors, and the perfidious plans by which they are obtained. From the incomplete report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that the fees and fines received from forfeitures, penalties and forfeitures between January 1st and November 30, 1868, at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, $1,803,577, from which amount there was paid to collectors, naval officers and surveyors $305,427. In the year 1870, July 2nd, 1871, the collector at New York, collected fines, penalties and forfeitures to the amount of $262,814, of which his share was $131,407. The receipts of the principal officers of the port of New York cannot be less than $60,000 per annum more than is paid the President, all of whom, including the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court combined. Mr. Fenton said temptations of perquisites induced management of the offices, and referred to the fewness of cases in which prosecutions were had by the Government. He then spoke of the abuses of the special agency system, saying that a Boston paper published that in the New York revenue of the espionage of merchants, who are entirely at the mercy of these agents. A comparison of the expenses in office of Murphy and Grinnell during a given period showed a difference in favor of Grinnell of $200,907. The old charges against the Custom House were confirmed by the earnest appeal made for the passage of the bill.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced prohibiting States or municipalities contracting pilotages or port charges; establishing the Southern Transportation Company in New Mexico and Colorado, and incorporating the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. COX: Of recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba.

Mr. MYERS: To repeal the income tax for 1871 and subsequently.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana: In relation to an advisory Board of Civil Service.

Mr. KERR: To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river.

Mr. LYNCH: Resolution requesting the President to ascertain the views of the European Governments relative to the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to relieve American built vessels from import duties on articles entering into construction, repair and use. He moved the previous question, but it was not sustained—57 to 64.

Mr. DAWES stating that the subject was already before the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. LAWES consented to reference, but a discussion arose, Messrs. Cox and Eldridge expressing the belief that such action would be the burial of the bill, as that Committee had been the grave of all such matters, and Mr. Dawes remarking that the Committee had not had time to dig anybody's grave. The yeas and nays were then ordered, when the morning hour expiring, the bill went over until next Monday.

Mr. SLOCUM asked leave to offer a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether the visit of a large number of Federal officers in New York State to Albany, to influence the organization of the Legislature, is consistent with the Civil Service policy adopted, and if not so, whether they have been reprimanded or otherwise punished.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. COUGHLAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the Louisiana legislative muddle.

Mr. BUTLER objected.

On motion of Mr. UPSON, the Committee on Civil Service Reform was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for appointments to be made from States in proportion to population, giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

A resolution, offered by Mr. KELLOGG before recess, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the income tax, came up, on a motion to suspend the rules, for adoption.

Mr. DAWES demanded the yeas and nays, and the rules were not suspended—yeas 21, nays 81.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Rejected—81 to 65, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of paying bounties to soldiers mustered into the service under the first call for troops in excess of the required number.

Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is stated that the strike of the coal miners at Wilkesbarre has become general, every colliery but one being idle. A meeting of the Workingmen's Union will be held to-day to adjust the difficulty. The operators insist upon a reduction of ten per cent. in wages, and threaten to employ non-unionists.

The vote of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday on the subject of the repeal of the act allowing Cincinnati to build the Southern Railroad, commonly known as the Ferguson Bill, was 147 yes, 101 no. The Chamber thus declaring largely in favor of the city building the road.

The President left Philadelphia for Washington at noon yesterday.

The Northwestern train on Sunday night brought to Chicago, though passengers, mails and express from San Francisco of the 19th, 20th and 22d December. There were about eight hundred passengers, a considerable number of whom came by the Pacific steamer from China and Japan, and were making the trip in opposition to the time of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. Of course they were seriously annoyed at the detention encountered, in taking what was represented as certainly the most expeditious route. All the passengers are decided in their opinion that the delay was in a great measure due to mismanagement on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Half of the time lost was spent on side tracks.

Generals after General Johnson's surrender were those of Major General Franz Siegel, accepted May 4th; Major General Carl Schurz, May 6th; from which it appears that after the virtual close of the war, of all the Major Generals in the army General Siegel and myself were the very first to resign their commissions, instead of using their influence with German element to continue in the pay of the Government.

So much, sir, for these charges. You will admit that this is perhaps one of the most remarkable cases of cumulative, intrepid, shameless lying that has disgraced American journalism for some time. Now, sir, why are these slanders heaped upon me? The *Times* itself reasons, because, it alleges, I have not hesitated to invent the most outrageous calumnies against President Grant, having accused him by insinuating that he was keeping up the general order system in New York to his own profit. I pronounce this another falsehood. What do they call slandering the President? Let us see what I did say, whether it can be construed as slander. I did state that in general order business in New York was a great influence and power, and that I was borne out in that statement by the official report of the Retrenchment Committee. Was that slander on the President? I did state that the merchants of New York had protested against it as an outrageous abuse, which is a matter of record also. Was that a slander against the President? I did state that the Secretary of the Treasury sent a commissioner to New York to investigate the matter; that that commissioner reported against it, which is a matter of record again. Was that a slander against the President? I did state that the Retrenchment Committee investigated the matter; found it to be a great abuse, and reported in favor of its abolition, which is a matter of record again. Is that a slander upon the President? I did state further that the Secretary of the Treasury had written to the Collector of New York two letters pronouncing against the abuse and urging that it be done away with. This is matter of record again. Is that a slander upon the President? Then, in conclusion, I ask whether there is any member of this body who will say that it was not a most natural, and most imperative conclusion, that if in spite of the remonstrance of the merchants of New York, spite of the reports of investigating committees, spite of letters and pronouncements of the head of the Secretary of the Treasury, that abuse was still kept up, if it actually was kept up, then there must be a power stronger than decent respect for public opinion, stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself, to sustain it. For if that power was not stronger than decent respect for public opinion this abuse would have succumbed to the remonstrances of the mercantile community of New York. If that power had not been stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury, that abuse would have succumbed to the adverse opinion of that official. I asked the question, "Who and where is that stronger power?" I asked the question, I did not answer it. I respectfully submit that gentlemen who indulge in the pitiful business of villifying me might with this and myself for asking it, have not by their slanders furnished an answer to it that will be satisfactory to the country. I believe that when truthful history shall be brought up against those who denounce the abuses of the Government in the matter of Indian pensions and bounty. The indictment was found in New York since the act was consummated there by the payment of checks to Indian claimants on the sub-treasury. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Clapper ton, ex-Pension agent, at Fort Gibson, and others. Wright was taken to New York to-night in the custody of the Marshal.

National Educational Fund.

A somewhat extensive and novel bill was introduced in the house to-day, and was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. It provides that from and after the passage of the bill all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands shall be set apart exclusively for educational purposes and shall constitute a national fund. One half the proceeds will be given to States that will apply the same to the education of that part of the population between the ages of six and sixteen years, while the balance is to be funded and the interest of the same only is to be distributed as above. Mr. Hoar, Chairman of the Committee, speaks very highly of the bill, and it will receive attention in his committee.

Prayers for Tariff Reform.

Numerous petitions begin to be received from different parts of the country, entitled, "Prayer of tax payers for tariff reform," and asking the repeal duties on salt, coal and pig iron, and a general reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. These petitions are forwarded through an association styled "The Tax-payers' Union," whose circulars are signed by Wm. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, Hon. David Wells, of Connecticut, Edward Atkinson, Massachusetts, M. Sands, New York, Horace White, Chicago, and Hon. Jacob D. Cox, Cincinnati. It appears from its circulars that this association is not designed to supersede or take the place of any now existing, but to aid in concentrating the efforts of all those who are working for tariff reform. To this end they invite the co-operation of all friends of reform, and they are especially urged to forward all information as to the working of the tariff to the Washington office, of which Col. Wm. Grosvener will have charge during the session.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

BLOODSHED FEARED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Private telegrams from New Orleans represent the excitement there as intense, and that the present condition of affairs is likely to lead to bloodshed.

The Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS, January 8.—Dr. Harvey L. Byrne again testified that Gen. Ketchum died from natural causes, probably from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Dr. Peter Goobrick testified to his belief that Ketchum was not poisoned by tartar emetic, and Dr. John R. McClung, of West Chester, Pa., testified that the death of Ketchum was the result of purely natural causes. Adjourned.

The Postoffice Department has agreed to receive mutilated currency in payment of postage.

Bank and Insurance Elections.

Several of our banks and Insurance Companies held their annual elections yesterday with the following results:

ALLEMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Robert C. Schmertz, Wm. H. Lange, Christian Heman, Joseph Abel, William Carr, Martin Heyl, Peter Heil, Joseph Morganstern, Sr., C. J. Schultz, Christian Siebert, August Steinmeyer, Adam Weise.

M. & M. INSURANCE COMPANY.—James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Isaiah Pearson, Jacob Bope, J. C. Reading, William Walker, Mark W. Watson, Richard Jamison, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver, W. A. Reed, Joseph Walton.

NATIONAL INSURANCE, OF ALLEGHENY.—W. W. Martin, Jno. Brown, Jr., John A. Myler, Jas. L. Graham, O. H. P. Williams, Jas. Lockhart, Robt. Lea, Geo. Gerst, John Thompson, Jos. Myers, C. Hartman, Edward Gregg, Joseph Mc-Naugher, Jacob Eisenbeis, C. F. Whiston.

FEDERAL INSURANCE OF ALLEGHENY.—A. McFarland, S. S. Hartman, Edward Gregg, Martin Baker, Jos. H. Boreland, Wm. Schoyer, W. J. Langfitt, W. G. Gibson, Samuel Dyer, Wm. Roseburg, Joseph Kirkpatrick, S. B. Smith, Wm. Phillips, Samuel M. B. Sayadam, Albert Pitcairn, B. D. Moore, W. H. Rook, C. P. Whiston, H. S. McGeary.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, (Allegheny)—James McBrier, Arthur Holmes, John A. Myler, W. A. Reed, Alfred Slack, James Park, Jr., F. Eshelman, Joseph Myers, D. Macferren.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE, ALLEGHENY—Henry Irwin, George R. Riddle, Simon Drum, Wm. M. Stewart, Joseph Lautner, D. H. Patterson, John Bausman, Wm. Kleinlieb Faas, Jacob Rush, John A. Scott, J. S. Slagle, S. H. Geyer, R. B. Mowry, Joseph Craig.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Park, C. H. Love, Wm. Vankirk, Captain John L. Rhoads, Lard Oil Brids, Samuel P. Shriver, James D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, Samuel McCrickart, Wm. F. Lang.

PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.—Wm. Smith, Chas. H. Anshutz, John Welsh, Robert Liddell, William Freeman, J. H. Nobbs, John J. Torley, G. J. Rowley, Wm. W. Rigdon, J. B. Hill, J. Kurtz, Alexander Black, James B. Lyon.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—C. Hoeveler, Ed. de Barenne, C. Barchfield, A. Grosbayger, H. E. Wolfe, Jos. Lang, Anthony Meyer, H. Dallmeyer, J. W. Vim, J. F. Havekotte, H. Herr, J. Linke.

C. G. HUSSEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Charles M'Ginn, Henry H. Freyvogle, John E. Downing, Robt. B. Townsend, William Cunningham, R. J. Grace, John H. Page, Jr., G. L. B. Fetterman, Robert J. Anderson, W. M. Gormley, Theodore E. Tack, A. F. Dalzell, J. S. Adams.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Irwin, Jr., Capt. William Bean, Harvey Childs, Jas. Hay, Charles Hays, Robert H. Davis, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, Theo. H. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming, James M'Cord.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. H. Hopkins, A. G. Cubbage, Jas. Bown, J. Stengel, J. C. Lappe, Alex. Tindle, Calvin Adams, Jno. Evans, Jacob H. Valentine, D. Marshall, Louis Morganstern and Jno. H. Stewart.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Robert King, John F. Hennings, Samuel M'Clurken, John Floyd, James M. Bailey, N. J. Bigley, John S. Willock, Capt. Madison Bailey, Alexander Chambers, Jake Hill, Daniel Wallace, Thomas Smith and S. H. Hartman.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY.—E. Sielle, Robert Dickson, L. J. Blanchard, W. J. Friday, Robert Liddell, Joachim Weisser, Edwin Miles, M. C. Kane, J. H. Anshutz, J. C. Michel, C. Klicker, G. Rieseck.

CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY.—C. P. Jones, W. H. Hagen, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Willis Boothe, John Harrison, Chas. P. Duff, R. G. Herron.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation of Indian Affairs.

Arrest for Conspiracy to Defraud.

National Educational Project.

Activity of the Tariff Reformers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1872.

Expense of Funding.

Secretary Boutwell to-day sent a draft of the section of the Appropriation bill to the House, intended to construct the section of the Funding bill which determines the amount which may be paid for funding and other expenses of the loan. It provides that the amount paid on account of the issue transfer, delivery, redemption and other expenses of the various securities shall be paid from and shall not exceed appropriations of one per centum on the amount of these various securities for each fiscal year.

Schurz's Defense.

The feature in the Senate to-day was Schurz's reply to the editorial attack of the New York *Times*, by which he showed that every statement in the article in question was a gross misrepresentation. The explanation attracted general attention.

The Eligibility Amendment.

Republican opposition in the House today upon the proposed constitutional amendment to make foreign citizens eligible to the Presidency arose mainly from the fact that its terms did not require the same qualifications as to age as one now necessary in American citizens.

Investigation of Indian Matters.

The House to-day, by unanimous vote, ordered the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the whole matter of dealing of government officials with the Cherokee, Creek and other Indians in matters of annuities, pensions, bounties, &c., and authorized the committee to send for persons and papers.

Arrest of Special Agent Wright.

Judge J. W. Wright, of this city, was arrested here this afternoon by United States Marshal, under an indictment of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of New York for conspiring with United States officials to defraud the Government in the matter of Indian pensions and bounty. The indictment was found in New York since the act was consummated there by the payment of checks to Indian claimants on the sub-treasury. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Clapper ton, ex-Pension agent, at Fort Gibson, and others. Wright was taken to New York tonight in the custody of the Marshal.

National Educational Fund.

A somewhat extensive and novel bill was introduced in the house to-day, and was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. It provides that from and after the passage of the bill all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands shall be set apart exclusively for educational purposes and shall constitute a national fund. One half the proceeds will be given to States that will apply the same to the education of that part of the population between the ages of six and sixteen years, while the balance is to be funded and the interest of the same only is to be distributed as above. Mr. Hoar, Chairman of the Committee, speaks very highly of the bill, and it will receive attention in his committee.

Prayers for Tariff Reform.

Numerous petitions begin to be received from different parts of the country, entitled, "Prayer of tax payers for tariff reform," and asking the repeal duties on salt, coal and pig iron, and a general reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. These petitions are forwarded through an association styled "The Tax-payers' Union," whose circulars are signed by Wm. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, Hon. David Wells, of Connecticut, Edward Atkinson, Massachusetts, M. Sands, New York, Horace White, Chicago, and Hon. Jacob D. Cox, Cincinnati. It appears from its circulars that this association is not designed to supersede or take the place of any now existing, but to aid in concentrating the efforts of all those who are working for tariff reform. To this end they invite the co-operation of all friends of reform, and they are especially urged to forward all information as to the working of the tariff to the Washington office, of which Col. Wm. Grosvener will have charge during the session.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

BLOODSHED FEARED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Private telegrams from New Orleans represent the excitement there as intense, and that the present condition of affairs is likely to lead to bloodshed.

The Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS, January 8.—Dr. Harvey L. Byrne again testified that Gen. Ketchum died from natural causes, probably from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Dr. Peter Goobrick testified to his belief that Ketchum was not poisoned by tartar emetic, and Dr. John R. McClung, of West Chester, Pa., testified that the death of Ketchum was the result of purely natural causes. Adjourned.

The Postoffice Department has agreed to receive mutilated currency in payment of postage.

Bank and Insurance Elections.

Several of our banks and Insurance Companies held their annual elections yesterday with the following results:

ALLEMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Robert C. Schmertz, Wm. H. Lange, Christian Heman, Joseph Abel, William Carr, Martin Heyl, Peter Heil, Joseph Morganstern, Sr., C. J. Schultz, Christian Siebert, August Steinmeyer, Adam Weise.

M. & M. INSURANCE COMPANY.—James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Isaiah Pearson, Jacob Bope, J. C. Reading, William Walker, Mark W. Watson, Richard Jamison, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver, W. A. Reed, Joseph Walton.

NATIONAL INSURANCE, OF ALLEGHENY.—W. W. Martin, Jno. Brown, Jr., John A. Myler, Jas. L. Graham, O. H. P. Williams, Jas. Lockhart, Robt. Lea, Geo. Gerst, John Thompson, Jos. Myers, C. Hartman, Edward Gregg, Joseph Mc-Naugher, Jacob Eisenbeis, C. F. Whiston.

FEDERAL INSURANCE OF ALLEGHENY.—A. McFarland, S. S. Hartman, Edward Gregg, Martin Baker, Jos. H. Boreland, Wm. Schoyer, W. J. Langfitt, W. G. Gibson, Samuel Dyer, Wm. Roseburg, Joseph Kirkpatrick, S. B. Smith, Wm. Phillips, Samuel M. B. Sayadam, Albert Pitcairn, B. D. Moore, W. H. Rook, C. P. Whiston, H. S. McGeary.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, (Allegheny)—James McBrier, Arthur Holmes, John A. Myler, W. A. Reed, Alfred Slack, James Park, Jr., F. Eshelman, Joseph Myers, D. Macferren.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE, ALLEGHENY—Henry Irwin, George R. Riddle, Simon Drum, Wm. M. Stewart, Joseph Lautner, D. H. Patterson, John Bausman, Wm. Kleinlieb Faas, Jacob Rush, John A. Scott, J. S. Slagle, S. H. Geyer, R. B. Mowry, Joseph Craig.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Park, C. H. Love, Wm. Vankirk, Captain John L. Rhoads, Lard Oil Brids, Samuel P. Shriver, James D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, Samuel McCrickart, Wm. F. Lang.

PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.—Wm. Smith, Chas. H. Anshutz, John Welsh, Robert Liddell, William Freeman, J. H. Nobbs, John J. Torley, G. J. Rowley, Wm. W. Rigdon, J. B. Hill, J. Kurtz, Alexander Black, James B. Lyon.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—C. Hoeveler, Ed. de Barenne, C. Barchfield, A. Grosbayger, H. E. Wolfe, Jos. Lang, Anthony Meyer, H. Dallmeyer, J. W. Vim, J. F. Havekotte, H. Herr, J. Linke.

C. G. HUSSEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Charles M'Ginn, Henry H. Freyvogle, John E. Downing, Robt. B. Townsend, William Cunningham, R. J. Grace, John H. Page, Jr., G. L. B. Fetterman, Robert J. Anderson, W. M. Gormley, Theodore E. Tack, A. F. Dalzell, J. S. Adams.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Irwin, Jr., Capt. William Bean, Harvey Childs, Jas. Hay, Charles Hays, Robert H. Davis, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, Theo. H. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming, James M'Cord.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. H. Hopkins, A. G. Cubbage, Jas. Bown, J. Stengel, J. C. Lappe, Alex. Tindle, Calvin Adams, Jno. Evans, Jacob H. Valentine, D. Marshall, Louis Morganstern and Jno. H. Stewart.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.—Robert King, John F. Hennings, Samuel M'Clurken, John Floyd, James M. Bailey, N. J. Bigley, John S. Willock, Capt. Madison Bailey, Alexander Chambers, Jake Hill, Daniel Wallace, Thomas Smith and S. H. Hartman.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY.—E. Sielle, Robert Dickson, L. J. Blanchard, W. J. Friday, Robert Liddell, Joachim Weisser, Edwin Miles, M. C. Kane, J. H. Anshutz, J. C. Michel, C. Klicker, G. Rieseck.

CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY.—C. P. Jones, W. H. Hagen, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Willis Boothe, John Harrison, Chas. P. Duff, R. G. Herron.

NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana Legislative Disturbance.

Message of Gov. Warmouth.

Gen. Longstreet in Command of the Militia and Police.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the House fifty-two members were present. Resolutions were passed calling on the Governor for his message, which was thereafter sent and read. The Governor recommends the modification of the registration and election laws, the printing and revenue laws; recommends the repeal of the Metropolitan police law by substituting the system in existence at the organization of the present Government, giving control of the police to the city and limiting the expense to $400,000 annually, instead of $800,000, as now required. He recommends the enactment of a law limiting the expense of the General Assembly to $125,000; reviews the enormous expense of the House of Representatives under Speaker Carter's administration, and shows that the last session cost the State over $760,000, an average cost of $173,000 for the session, or $126 57 per day for each member, shows that Carter appointed over eighty enrolling clerks when but one hundred and twenty-six bills were passed during the entire session, and the work could have been done by eight or ten clerks recommends the repeal of the act creating the State House Commission, involving $1,500,000; and recommends thirteen other specific reforms on various subjects. He takes strong grounds against and declares opposition to appropriations for any purpose except the necessary and legitimate expenses of the Government. The leading recommendations of the Governor, if carried out, would save to the State and city annually $1,210,000. The Governor has vetoed sixteen bills passed by the last General Assembly involving $2,500,000, including also some annual appropriations.

After the reading of the Governor's message, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, do hereby approve of the recommendations of the Governor on the subject of reform as far as they go, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to carry them out as far as we are concerned.

A peaceable and resolutions were adopted regarding the absent members, the Carterites to the effect that the House will adjourn from Wednesday, January 10th, if said members of this House do not return here and resume the discharge of their duty as legislators. This House will proceed to expel them therefrom.

Governor Warmouth has appointed General James Longstreet Adjutant General of Louisiana State militia, and assigned him to immediate command and supervision of the entire militia, police and all civil forces within the city of New Orleans. Longstreet is ordered to confer with and act in concert and harmony with Major General Emery, commanding United States troops, taking all necessary precautions to prevent any disturbance or breach of the peace, the spirit of turbulence or riot that may rise. All military organizations in the city have been ordered to report to Longstreet. The police has been reinforced by a strong detachment from Baton Rouge. General Emery's troops will only be used to preserve order.

THE OIL KING OF 1869.

Continuation of the Testimony—Messrs. Fred. Fisher, Joseph Kirkpatrick and Capt. Kountz on the Stand.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge Stercret resumed the trial of the case of Kirkpatrick & Lyons, for use of Fisher Bros., vs. Capt. W. J. Kountz, being an action on an oil contract for the delivery of 2,000 barrels of oil, expiring December 31st, 1869.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The examination of Fred. Fisher, who was on the stand at the adjournment of the Court on Friday, having been called by plaintiffs, was resumed. He testified as follows: We had an arrangement with the Allegheny Valley Railro

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1872.

It is thought that, in consequence of the run on the New York Savings Banks, not less than three millions of greenbacks disappeared from circulation last week, in obedience to the precautionary impulse of many of these institutions to strengthen themselves.

It is reported that Colonel McClure will be run as an independent Senatorial candidate in the Fourth District, and that neither he nor his supporters will attempt to disguise either that he wrote that "anti-Grant" letter, or that it expresses his sentiments. The Colonel's pluck no one ever doubted. There is a remarkable quiet on the subject on the part of the Republican press of Philadelphia.

It is probable that a Ohio River Improvement meeting will be called to meet in Cincinnati at an early day, by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. Pittsburgh should stand ready to send a full delegation, though it is not from numbers as much as the kind that effective action is likely to proceed. Our Cincinnati friends having taken the initiate, it is to be hoped that they will act promptly and with vigor.

There is good reason for the belief that the Revenue Reformers are not as confident about the Committee of Ways and Means on the Tariff question as they were. Speaker Blaine came near giving them the power to do as they please, but it is not at all certain that he succeeded. Let the friends of the American system be prompt in bringing forward their free list, embracing tea and coffee, so that there may be a showing of hands.

The *Financial Chronicle* gives currency to the rumor of a negotiation with the Rothschilds and others for one hundred millions of our bonds, partly four-and-a-half and four per cents. Although the details have not transpired, the rumor has such consistency that it is scarcely doubted, "and has tended," says that paper, "both to prevent the rise of gold and especially to check some of those movements which had begun to relax the stringency of the loan market."

The *Nation* is showing the Democrats how they can elect the President next time, if Grant is run, starting out with giving them Pennsylvania. Having made the thing clear, it bids them cheer up and get ready for the fight. It is apparent that the *Nation* has not heard the result of the elections within the last four months. That paper insists that Grant is a heavy load for the Republicans to carry. If they could carry him so successfully, how much better off would be the Democrats were Grant to be dropped and a new candidate taken up?

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." The language of humanity is universal, and the basis of manhood is everywhere the same. Referring to the contributions to the relief of Chicago received within the last few days, the *Tribune* of that city says that every known tribe and nation of the earth has assisted in the grand charity, and that nothing remains to be expected, except a postscript, of dowries from the King of Dahomey, or seal skins from under the North pole. The circuit of the globe was completed by China, from which a draft of upwards of eight hundred dollars was recently transmitted through our Consul at Hong Kong, being the proceeds of a public concert given by an amateur association of German residents in that city in aid of the sufferers by the fire. The Consul writes, however, that while to the Germans of the colony belongs the credit of inaugurating the benevolent enterprise, it received the hearty support of all classes of the community. It is furthermore stated that the remittances received embrace almost every conceivable form of currency.

Rational people who wish well to France, no doubt are generally gratified by the defeat of Victor Hugo as a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly. There is surely no other man of genius whose services in the character of politician or statesman could be dispensed with by his countrymen with less likelihood of loss. He was never wise, or at all qualified to be a legislator in any earthly assembly, however he might have shone in Utopia, and either in consequence of age, or the events of the last few years, he has become thoroughly wrong-headed. And yet if elected to the French Assembly, he would inevitably have been accepted from the first as a guide by a few extremists, while by one of his enthusiastic harangues he might at any time have made an impression which even his enemies could not have resisted. Even educated and sober-minded Frenchmen are liable at times to be carried away by a rhapsody which to an Englishman or an American would seem simply absurd. It is interesting to know that the programme or confession of faith on which Hugo asked to be elected, comprehended the following principles: abolition of capital punishment, removal of the state of siege in Paris, non-restoration of the monarchy, proclamation of general amnesty, dissolution of the present Assembly, and transfer of the seat of government to Paris. It is, however, possible that the defeat of Hugo does not imply the rejection of his entire "platform."

Alexander H. Stephens has fallen into discord with himself, and become wise in his own despite. He now advocates the exact principles which he has spent nearly half a century in denying and assailing. Heretofore Mr. Stephens has been one of the most devoted, as he has also been one of the most able disciples which the advanced States rights school of Hayne and Calhoun ever had. According to the Atlanta *New Era* he has recently gone over to the opposite extreme, professing great admiration for Mr. Madison, and adopting in his journal the Madisonian theory of the Constitution and Government as the true one. This is a wonderful conversion, no matter how it may have been brought about, or what ulterior purposes the great champion of State sovereignty may have in view. Mr. Stephens has heretofore strenuously denied the existence of anything like a direct personal allegiance of the citizen to the National Government, and as strenuously maintained the constitutional right of secession, while Mr. Madison believed that an individual sovereignty or independence of the State, was utterly irreconcilable with the idea of an aggregate or National sovereignty, and that the necessity of a National Government arose from the propensity of the different States to pursue their particular interests as corporations in opposition to the general interests. "This propensity," the great forerunner of Republicanism said, "will continue to disturb the system unless effectually controlled." This conversion of Mr. Stephens to an interpretation of the scope and powers of the Federal Constitution so totally at variance with that which he has heretofore held, is akin to the miraculous. Is he in training for the leadership of the Georgia Republicans? And how will Toombs, Davis, and the constitutional expounders of Democracy, North and South generally, regard the stupendous defection? Nay, for that matter, what does Mr. Stephens himself think of it?

Among all the suggestions and recommendations made in the Gubernatorial messages to the various State Legislatures now in session, we have seen none more sensible or deserving of general approval than the recommendation of the Governor of Maryland that a sufficient portion of the public funds should be set apart to provide means for at least the rudimentary education of the colored people of the State. No folly can be more egregious or suicidal than the opposition which exists among a large portion of the Southern whites to the education of the negro population. That which the greatest good of the greatest number demands, no class of men have the right to deny or withhold. For good or evil, for ban or blessing, the future of the Southern States is bound up with their late slaves. How dearly some of those States have already paid for their unreasoning prejudice in this regard, their current history shows. Four-fifths of the illiterate population of the United States are contained in the late slave States. Of these persons a large proportion are, of course, blacks. It is humiliating that there should be any necessity for calling attention to the multitudinous miseries and miseries which spring from this ignorance and from the grossness and coarseness which invariably accompany it. An analysis of the criminal and social statistics of the country demonstrates that where illiteracy most abounds, there idleness and crime flourish most luxuriantly, and that if education is not the parent of the virtues, it is at least a powerful agent in fostering their growth and exercise. It is to be hoped that the Legislature of Maryland will promptly, and in the most liberal spirit, act upon the sagacious suggestion of the Governor, and that a similar wise policy may be inaugurated in all the Southern States. It will be found to be the best investment they ever made.

THE END OF A SOUTH AMERICAN DICTATOR.

The details at length received by mail of the murder of Mariano Melgarejo, by his son-in-law, Jose Aurelio Sanchez, throws a vivid and interesting light upon the state of manners and morals in the South American Republics. Some readers no doubt recollect that Melgarejo was once President and Dictator of Bolivia, a position which he made vacant for himself by killing, with his own hand, the incumbent of the place, President Belzu. While absolute ruler of Bolivid, Melgarejo was completely under the control of a woman named Juana Sanchez, who used her influence to make her brother, Jose Aurelio Sanchez, a General in the service of Bolivia, and also the husband of one of the Dictator's daughters. While prosperity continued, the persons thus intimately allied lived in the utmost harmony. At length, however, in consequence of the battle of La Paz, Melgarejo was dashed down from the high place to which he had attained by murder, and was driven to seek refuge in Peru from his enemies. Unlike illustrious contemporaries of France, he had made little or no provision against accidents, by depositing funds in foreign countries, and was therefore reduced to poverty by his fall. Of course all his old friends abandoned him, and none were more conspicuous for their ingratitude than Juana Sanchez and her brother, whom he had loaded with riches and honors. They also had taken refuge in Peru, and had brought with them a large portion, if not all of their wealth. Melgarejo in his exile is said to have plunged into all sorts of excesses in which his limited means allowed him to indulge. But he cherished one fixed idea, which was to compel Juana Sanchez and her brother to restore the immense wealth which he had bestowed upon them in his time of prosperity, and upon the income of which the whole family were living in luxury. A suit for restitution entered against them in the Peruvian courts was decided in favor of the ex-dictator. But Sanchez still refused to make restitution, and called into requisition all the artifices authorized by the laws to postpone payment. And then he added insult to injury by maltreating his wife, Melgarejo's daughter, so grossly that she had to leave him and return to her father. On the evening of the 23d of November Melgarejo, maddened by strong drink and armed with a revolver, went to the house of his son-in-law, with the evident purpose of killing him. Sanchez, forewarned by friends, had the doors all barred, and when Melgarejo, with cries of rage, knocked and demanded admittance, Sanchez suddenly appeared with a revolver, and shot his father-in-law in the head. He died in about an hour, and was buried by the Peruvian government with military honors. Sanchez gave himself up to the police, and at last accounts was waiting for trial. He will probably be acquitted on the ground that he acted in self defense. Though certainly illustrative of manners and morals, such incidents do not warrant inferences so broad and sweeping as some are inclined to draw from them. In fact, the significant part of the story is not the murder, but the antecedents which led to that catastrophe.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The uncertainty of contemporary history, or of history in the making, has seldom been more strikingly illustrated than in the Mexican news of the last few days. Juarez, of course, has hosts of friends, to lie as well as to fight for him, and there is no reason to believe that the partisans of revolution are a whit more scrupulous. When everybody in the United States was expecting by mail partial, if not complete confirmation of the telegraphic statements concerning the doings and progress of the rebels, it was certainly surprising to be told that there was no movement going on in our sister republic deserving to be called rebellion—and that the attempt of the two brothers Diaz to overthrow the government had already miserably failed. Their proclamations, many newspapers affirmed, had been received with indifference by the people, while their few friends in Congress had not dared to give them even the poor support of a few encouraging words. The insurgents marching on the capital had therefore, wheeled about and sought refuge in Oaxaca, whence the Juarez troops would speedily expel them. Equally abortive had been the insurgent attempts in other quarters, so that the rule of the newly re-elected President was not exposed even to a shadow of serious peril, and in virtue of the extraordinary perfect peace would doubtless reign throughout the Republic in a few weeks. But then come dispatches which flatly contradict those confident statements, and represent the rebellion as gaining strength and headway every day. Thus it seems that the rebels commanded by Quiroga take possession of important towns without having to strike a blow, while the government forces retire before them without offering the slightest resistance. Indeed, we believe there is little doubt that disaffection towards Juarez and his rule is very widespread and very earnest—and that the movement for their overthrow is so well supported as to render its ultimate success a very probable event. A significant circumstance which renders the state of Mexico a subject of legitimate interest in this country is the fact that leading Mexican journals and prominent citizens seem more and more inclined to discuss the subject of a United States protectorate as a remedy for Mexican woes.

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Colfax has not been in earnest in his repeated declarations that he intended to retire to private life at the close of his present term of office. So fixed, indeed, has been his purpose in this regard, that last year he invested quite largely in a furniture factory in South Bend, accepting the Vice Presidency of the company at the same time, with the view of devoting himself to the general management of the business immediately after the expiration of the term for which he had been elected. The South Bend *Register*, the home organ of Mr. Colfax, and which, it is to be presumed, speaks authoritatively concerning the matter, in its last issue intimates, however, that while his wish to retire to private life is still as strong as ever, yet in view of the fact that there is such an evident desire in the Republican party to again place him on the ticket with Grant, he cannot without ingratitude refuse to accept the nomination if tendered him. This accords with the statement recently made by Mr. Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, that if the nomination were offered Mr. Colfax by the Republican Convention, he would feel bound to accept it. The impression seems to be making headway that he will be renominated, and at least it is evident that a considerable portion of the people are in earnest in desiring him to surrender his preferences for their benefit.

The New York *Mail* publishes a letter from Washington, written by a person whom it editorially intimates to be in a position to know the facts, in which he says there are strong reasons for believing that negotiations are pending between our Government and that of Great Britain, by which the two powers will unite in a demand upon Madrid, to at once rescind the last infamous orders of Valmaseda, and offering to Spain the use of the conjoint naval forces, now in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, to put down the Volunteers and restore control to authorities selected directly at Madrid, with the concurrence of the mediatory Powers, who shall then proceed to bring about some settlement of the terrible disorders existing on the island. The correspondent adds that there are excellent reasons for stating that Great Britain has announced, both to this Government and that of Madrid, its conviction that the latter is no longer able to preserve any control over its Antillean colonies; that humanity and civilization demand the putting of an end to the brutal Volunteer rule, as well as to the barbaric warfare practiced on both sides.

It is a late letter to the editor of the Philadelphia labor journal, Horace Greeley says he heartily wishes his name had never been used in connection with the Presidency, and that he plainly sees it can only result in vexation and misapprehension. This avowal indicates that Mr. Greeley is beginning to discover not above the hopelessness of his own Presidential aspirations, if he ever had any, but also the forcordained defeat of any irregular candidate or coalition that can be named or framed.

ONE OF THE BLACK MAILERS

The Clan Foiled---Their Rage and Impotency.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is a writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* who uses "Ohio" as his signature. He is fearfully riled because Congress has spared the western towboats from restrictions intended for passenger boats, contained in the law of last February. These restrictions have never been imposed upon the towboats, and the exempting law just passed only leaves them where they have already been—under a system of management which has occasioned less loss of life during the last twenty years than the same amount of steam power has produced, either on railroads, or in mills and factories, in any quarter of our country. Indeed the record of these boats for safety stands unparalleled. Of five hundred and fifty-five inspections at Pittsburgh, covering a space of five years, there has in them all, and during all that time, been a loss of but four lives. In all the towboats inspected at St. Louis not a life has been lost in six years.

Yet with these facts so conclusive in favor of the wise and humane management of the towboats, before him, this writer notices the expedient and harmless exempting law referred to, in a passionate tirade of lying assertions and preposterous misrepresentations. The wrathful Bob Acres wanted his letter to begin with a terrific oath. This fellow, "Ohio," is equally furious, and places a startling head over his letter in the *Journal*: *"Recklessness of Human Life—The Abolition of Safeguards and Promotion of Steamboat Accidents—Alarming Propositions."*

What follows this blood chilling caption partakes of the same unfairness, and reveals the writer as a mercenary caitiff, interested in some of the useless patent water or steam indicators, with which he would black-mail all the steamboats, though it should involve the destruction of the entire transporting business. The tow boats are becoming so numerous that to let them escape exactions of these harpies would deprive them of the greatest portion of their plunder. "Ohio" therefore fights with desperation, and uses the vile weapons common to hungry cormorants eager for prey. He launches into a disquisition upon steam power, displaying both ignorance and sophistry; attacks the coal shippers in the hackneied terms known only to blackguards; makes the raid against capital usual with knavish demagogues when trying to carry a point by popular prejudice, cites the explosion of an old boiler somewhere to sustain his assumptions about the dangers of steam; sheds a crocodile tear over the condition of the toiling miners because they cannot get out coal in broad daylight without labor; laments the hard fate of the employees upon the towboats and barges; stigmatizes the towboat owners as "reckless fellows, reveling in wealth;" inhuman as Fiends, caring nothing for the lives of those in their employ; conjures a long list of the dreadful accidents involving great loss of life upon the blowing up of passenger boats, to prove that the towboats should be subjected to new restrictions!

Such a medley of senseless vituperation, though it may relieve the bile of the opposition of the author, cannot aid in the accomplishment of his nefarious desire to plunder the towboats with his gim-crack inventions. That he is associated with the venders of such contrivances and is galled by the frustration of his expected harvest, his plaint to the public so malignant and scandalous, makes as plain as though he were mounted upon a cart loaded with the pure humbugs during the days of the wharf and demanding his extortionate fees from the victimized boats for putting them on.

The policy of interfering with the management of steamboats originated in the desire to protect travelers upon passenger boats, and to those boats this interference should be confined. The towboats should be left as free as locomotives, steam mills and manufactories driven by steam. These boats are built for special service, and are strictly private or individual enterprises. How safely they have been managed, and with what propriety they may be continued under the same management their history, which is so remarkably exempt from explosions and loss of life, answers in the most satisfactory manner. The service which they perform by comparatively new, and is doing immense good by cheapening the interchange of commodities, and delivering many prime necessaries of life along the extensive shores of our rivers, at a far lower rate than can be done by any other means—thus facilitating manufactures, diffusing social comforts, and increasing the growth and general prosperity of our great valley. Those who are engaged in this business are doing the work of philanthropy—their gain is the public gain—they give direct employment to thousands—they cheapen the great generator of forces that give employment to millions—they occupy that fortunate situation where the public good is the immediate result of individual prosperity—and the clamors are denounced by this would-be swindler, "Ohio," as "reckless fellows, reveling in wealth."

Such effusions as this vagrant peddler protrudes cannot be suppressed. It is his privilege, as it is the privilege of every other malevolent knave, to carp at and defame the best men and the best institutions of our country; but a discerning public will observe where truth and justice are, and set the brand of infamy upon the detected slanderers.

The towboat and barge system, will soon be discovered to be almost the sole one for utilizing the navigable waters of the Mississippi valley. Mr. Roebling so predicted some years ago. Mr. Thomson, at the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is of the same opinion. Travers now high priced freights will go by rail, leaving but a small local business, which can sustain but a very few passenger boats. But this new system, with the increase of population and business, renders the rivers of greater importance than ever, and their value will continue to grow whilst cheap exchanges advance sectional interests. Mr. Thompson said to our editor, "Mark well, that the day was not distant when the Ohio river would be of more value to the commerce of Pittsburgh than all the railroads together, and this value can grow out of nothing but the towboat and barge system, the only one for cheapening transportation. It is but about twenty years since the commencement of this system, and it has already grown to surprising dimensions which are every year expanding, illustrating the wide demand for the exchange of commodities as well as the immense benefits resulting from it. Instead of crippling such a wide spread interest by restrictions, impediments, and its progress facilitated by clearing out the water courses, and guarding it against all restraints and impositions from outside interests, let their protests be ever so plausible, or their agitations ever so persistent.

It is not to be presumed that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* approves of the matter contained in the communication of "Ohio." Most probably the conductor of that respectable paper has never read the effusion. It is impossible that any citizen of Louisville would foster an attack upon a system which increases the commerce of that city, cheapens fuel and other necessaries of life, and promotes the general welfare of the whole country—a system which can only flourish and perform its beneficient mission by being unmolested; a system whose obstruction and embarrassment would result in increased charges upon the expenses of living. Progress.

PERSONAL.

It is said the Empress Eugenie amuses herself by superintending a little millinery establishment at Chiselhurst.

Mrs. Caroline Gilman, of Charleston, S. C., and her four daughters, have united in presenting to Harvard University a fine photograph of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Gilman, with the poem, "Fair Harvard," written by him for the second centennial celebration of the founding of the College. Every graduate sings "Fair Harvard," but its authorship has not been publicly acknowledged till now. The ode has been printed and beautifully framed with the portrait.

John Steele, who won national notoriety during the oil excite for his great extravagance, is worth at present about half a million of thousand dollars, and, profiting by his former experience, knows how to keep it. His *penchant* now is the purchasing of diamonds.

The last literary work of the late Henry J. Tuckerman, was the preparation for publication of the remaining works of Hon. John P. Kennedy, for all of which, as well as for the writing of his biography, Mr. Tuckerman had wholly refused to accept remuneration. They were old, old friends. He was so anxiously careful about this work that on that very Saturday night, from his death-bed he scribbled a letter to his old friend and publisher, Mr. Putnam, about the forthcoming volumes. It was the last putting of pen to paper of the veteran critic, and only a few of the first words can be deciphered.

Mr. Colfax and the Vice Presidency.

[From the South Bend (Indiana) Register.]

Mr. Colfax supposed there would be no trouble in his retiring to private life and there laboring for the party which had placed so much confidence in him and crowned him with so many honors. But when there is so strong a desire manifested in the party to again place him on the ticket with Grant, a desire that reaches from Senators down to the humblest in the ranks, we do not see how he can reject the nomination, or as has been said, throw it back in their faces. Should *Harper's Weekly* judges him wrongfully when it says the nomination would be acceptable to him. We know that his greatest wish is to retire to private life, but we believe also that it would be wrong for Mr. Colfax to reject a unanimous renomination.

Winter-Proof Systems.

Their boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season transpierce the warmest clothing and are apt to effect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and the respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. In order, then, to purify the blood, to give it vigor, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put to perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diptheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever, or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously effected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of constitutionally feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

PURE WHITE LEAD,
Pure White Lead.
Linseed Oil,
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine, Turpentine.
Varnishes, Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds, Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils, Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PURE POTASH.
Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, Pure Potash
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1 always on hand at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond,

English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand, at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Among the recollections revived at the Williams College reunion at New York city, was that of the suspension of William Cullen Bryant for a flagrant violation of the rules of the college. His offense consisted in reciting a poem entitled "Thanatopsis," before it had been corrected by the President. The result was, that Bryant graduated at Yale, and the poem went forth to the world in the unfinished condition in which it is at present found.

A man named Neal Brown died in Raleigh, North Carolina, the other day, and a local paper thus sums up his history. "When Andy Johnson left this city, a poor tailor-boy at old Mr. Litchford's shop, Neal Brown went out with him for two or three miles, and carried on his back, wrapped up in an old piece of carpet, all the worldly goods that the poor tailor-boy then possessed. They shook hands under an old tree three miles from here, and separated. Andy became Governor, Senator and President. Neal lived quietly and worked hard. Andy Johnson never went back on his little batter friend, even when he was President."

Last year there were 305 murders in New York city. Nobody was hanged. Some persons think that this is a pretty good argument for the abolition of capital punishment, and the adoption in its stead of a mode of punishment which shall have the effect of really restraining murderers. What do the advocates of that system think about it?

There is a curious case at the Military Asylum, Maine, which excites considerable interest among the medical profession. One of the inmates there had some disease of the scalp, which resulted in necrosis of the bone, so that quite a large piece of the plate of the skull dropped out, taking with it both the dura and pia mater, leaving the delicate arachnoid membrane as the only covering over the substance of the brain. The man seems quite cheerful, and other than this has enjoyed quite good health.

Numerous attempts have been made to economize the waste heat of steam boilers by means of bisulphate of carbon or other volatile materials. A Boston engineer is said to be running a 20-horse bisulphate carbon engine constantly with the heat from exhaust steam of another 20-horse engine, thereby doubling the amount of power produced by the consumption of a given quantity of coal. The bisulphate does not exceed half a gallon per day.

Among the "remarkable events" of 1871 will be recorded the production of the biggest gun ever manufactured in England. It is called he Woolwich Infant, and throws 700 lbs at a single discharge, and when we consider that this is thrown in one mass, instead of being distributed among twenty balls, we may form some notion of the effects obtained.

A Norwegian, aged seventy, at White Bear Lake, Michigan, had the most extraordinary fight with a wolf on record a few days since. The animal tackled him, and he fought, first with a club, then with a pitch-fork, and finally he got a rope round the neck of the beast and therewith drew him to a carpenter's vice, into which he screwed his head. Then he got a gun and killed him.

Many of the Western States have already instituted measures for the promotion of forest culture, and others are now beginning to move toward the attainment of the same object. They all feel the need of forests, not only for the purposes of protection against the terrible gales that sweep the prairies, and to furnish the inhabitants with cheap timber for fencing and building purposes, but to modify climate and prevent pernicious droughts, that afflict every unwooded country.

The Boston *Traveller* says that competitive examination of candidates for office is no new thing, even in New England. One of her State Legislatures, a few years ago, literally knew nothing of the dozen or more candidates for Speaker of the House. A caucus was held and each candidate was called upon for a speech, at the close of which the choice fell upon the one man who had made none.

The form of a monstrous serpent, 350 feet in length, has been disinterred in Scotland, near the shores of Loch Fell. It is supposed by some antiquaries to have been used in the rites of serpent worship.

Many of the leading woman suffrage writers always assume that the experiment of allowing women to vote has never been tried in this country. This is an error. For many years, in the early history of the country, women were voters in the States of Delaware and New Jersey, but after some years the experiment was decided a failure, and first Delaware and then New Jersey, in their Constitutions, inserted the word "male" in the qualifications of an elector, and women were no longer voters.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* reports a beautiful sight witnessed a few days ago while in the vicinity of the mouth of the harbor. "It was a pure water bound in, whose walls, rising and hill were covered with ice, and as the sun fell upon it, the effect was magical; every part of the vessel appeared like frosted silver, on which the many shades of the opal were reflected; and the whole contrasted with the deep blue of the water, and steam arising from the same which at one time completely enveloped the whole, presenting a picture such as cancels description."

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS.
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield st (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

HAVEN PRINTING HOUSE—
COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of STEVENSON & FOSTER, who will continue the business of Printing, Binding and Stationery, at the old established house of W. S. Haven & Co., corner Wood street and Third avenue and 84 Third avenue.
STEVENSON & FOSTER.
W. STEVENSON,
W. G. FOSTER.
January 1st, 1872.

W. S. Haven & Co.'s business will be settled at the store, corner Wood street and Third avenue.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DELANGE & COMPANY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. DeLange will henceforth have exclusive control of the business, which will be continued under the old firm name.
M. DE LANGE,
JAS. W. HARRISS.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1872.

CARD—
I shall be pleased to meet and wait upon my friends and patrons, at the old stand, as heretofore.
JAS. W. HARRISS.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of AUDAY, MYLER & ALLISON, was dissolved by limitation on the 30th December, 1871. The settlement of the firm will be settled at their old stand, No. 43 Wood street.
JNO. AUDAY,
JAS. F. J. ALLISON,
Surviving Partners.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Commission, Dry Goods Jobbing Business, under the firm name of AUDAY & ALLISON, at No. 43 Wood street.
JNO. AUDAY,
JAS. F. J. ALLISON.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1872.

S. F. PICKING,
SUCCESSOR TO
KNABLE & PICKING,
Wholesale Confectioner,
No. 23 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN & DUDLEY, Iron Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved. GEO. S. BRYAN, on retiring from his former connection, takes pleasure in recommending to the confidence of his friends his late partner,
GEO. S. BRYAN.
JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the friends of the late firm, that he will continue the business under the name,
JOHN A. CAUGHEY,
Iron Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS AND IRON ORES,
113 WATER STREET,
And is prepared to afford correspondents the usual facilities in advances on consignments.
JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., is dissolved this day, by the withdrawal of GEORGE J. DUFF having occurred during the month. The business of the late firm will be settled by WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO.
M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
Surviving Partners.
January 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into Partnership under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., and succeed to the business of the General Hardware Business, at the Old Stand, No. 50 Wood street.
M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
THOS. H. LANE,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
JOHN D. CHERRY.
January 1, 1872.

M. Whitmore, Thos. H. Lane, Chas. T. Neale,
C. H. Wolff, John D. Cherry.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
NO. 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.
DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID McCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID McCANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised acted at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.
JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD
AND
STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Muck Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms.
American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals
CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,
133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

STENCILS
W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms. The attention of Merchants and Manufacturers is directed to the Neatness and Durability of his Superior Manufacture of Stencils. Having increased facilities for executing all kinds of Stencil Cutting, he can offer special inducements. 184 Liberty street, corner Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. Tu

DRY GOODS.

Attractive Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
AT 6¼ CENTS.
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
A LARGE LOT SHORT ENDS, LIGHT AND DARK.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS.
MOURNING PRINTS,
GOOD STYLES—FAST COLORS.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS.
GOOD DARK PRINTS.
AT 10 CENTS,
ALL THE BEST MAKES
Fast Colored Prints.
AT 12½ CENTS.
Yard-Wide Bleached Muslins
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR THE PRICE.
AT 14 CENTS,
4-4 Half Bleached Muslin
FREE FROM DRESSING.
At 25 cents, 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Spring Session opens FEBRUARY 1st, 1872, and continues Five Months. The course of study embraces all the subjects of a Polite and Christian Education. For Circular, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, A. M.
7TH8

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.
Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

Wm. Miller & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
FINE LIQUORS,
Offer for sale a full line of Goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers desiring Pure and Genuine Goods, at reasonable figures.
Our GROCERY STOCK is full in all its details, embracing Sugars, Raw and Refined, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Spices in original packages, &c., &c. We also offer our own importation and through first-class New York Agencies the following Goods, viz:
BRANDIES.
John Robin & Co., V. S. O. P., in Glass, Vintage of 1840, and in Wood and Glass, Vintage of 1848.
MARTELL very superior M. S. O. P., Vintage of 1811, and also VINE GROWERS' BRANDIES OF COGNAC, with other brands.
PORT WINES.
WHITE, Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Glass.
D. D. Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Wood and Glass.
OLD PALE, Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Wood and Glass, with Koester's Burgundy and Pure Juice.
SHERRIES.
Manzanilla, very superior,
Vine de Pasto, very superior, with Pale and Brown, of great variety, in Glass and Wood.
MADEIRA.
Very fine, WARRANTED 37 YEARS OLD, with variety of lower grades.
CLARETS.
At low figures and very superior, comprising MEDOC, MARGAUX, LAFFITTE, &c.
CHATEAU MARGAUX, Vintage of 1865.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Vin ages of 1861.
CHATEAU LA MOTTE, Vintage of 1861.
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES.
WERK'S SPARKLING MOSEL, Golden Eagle.
SPARKING MOSEL
Muscatel and Hockheimer Wines.
CHAMPAGNES
Of Moet & Chandon, for which we are sole Agents here, comprising
Dry Sillery,
Verzenay,
Grand Vin Imperial (Green Seal),
Dry Imperial (Yellow Foil),
Piper Heidsick,
Charles Heidsick.
(The above Wines are of the famous vintage of 1865.)
In addition to our celebrated CABINET WHISKY we offer the following well known brands—viz.:
Hannis,
Gibson's,
Finch's,
Jones & Brinker, &c.
G I N.
Fine Old Holland Gins.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Sheriff's 25

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

at ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank, DAVID MORGAN, W. D. ROSS,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY, January 8, 1872.

Of the six banking institutions in the city and immediate neighborhood that have applied to the present Legislature for charters, representing a capital of seven hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing that sum to two millions nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, but three are new organizations, the others being already in full operation as partnership banks. The actual increase in banking capital will be but three hundred thousand dollars. Why these banks, already doing a good business, should wish to change to chartered institutions we do not see, unless to avoid the individual liability which attaches to their stock. This may be of advantage to the stockholders, but hardly to the depositors. In case of partnership banks all stockholders are liable to the full amount of their private estate for any indebtedness of the bank. Under the National Banking act, stockholders are liable for the amount of their stock. While in the case of banks chartered by the State, and doing business under the general banking act, no liability beyond the par of the stock attaches to the holder.

A point lately made against one of our chartered savings banks in the State Court is of interest. The bank brought action to recover the amount of a promissory note, overdue and unpaid, which had been discounted by them.

Defense pleaded that the State law required a bank applying for a charter to advertise their intention six months before the meeting of the Legislature; that in this case they had not advertised for the full time, hence they had no rights under their charter and could not bring an action to recover. Decision not yet given.

—We hear that one of the Fourth avenue banking companies, lately put in operation, has concluded to wind up its business and pay off the stock, and from all accounts of its inner working we are inclined to think it the most praiseworthy action its board has ever performed.

—We give the following quotations of city and local securities in the Eastern markets: City 7 per cent., 101; 6 per cent., 90; 5 per cent., 75; Allegheny Valley 7 3-10s, 91; Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad 7s, 83.

—The Governor of Massachusetts, in his message, gives the total funded debt of the State at $29,690,-364, and closes with a suggestion in favor of short sessions and against special legislation.

—There is much complaint of the paper currency, a considerable portion of which is not a little worn. The Treasurer of the United States invites the hearty co-operation of the banks and the public in the work of replacing the torn and mutilated greenbacks, and has no doubt, so far as these operations go, that could be desired. The national bank notes which are in like condition, are not at present disposed of, but we think that before General Spinner does not do all that he might, and ought, to assist the public. When these are issued by institutions that have failed he redeems them the same as greenbacks, while where the issuing banks are still solvent he transfers the holders to the several concerns for relief. This affords no sufficient relief. The national bank notes are also nearly all alike, and the banks numerous and scattered, that it would not pay the holders of small sums to separate and present them. There is no such thing as a central redemption. This is the great defect of the National Bank system. Every up-holder of that policy has insisted not only that the bills are as good as gold, but that one note is as good as another, so that no bank has been called on to take care of its own issues. Now that the bills are fairly afloat, and the country is commencing to count the redemption principle is felt, but there is no easy and effectual remedy unless the Treasury will aid in applying it. If there were a central redeeming agency, or if every bank in the country were required to redeem its issues at some central point, the bills would still be uniform in nominal value, but when there was a depreciation, or when the bills were wearing out, the issuers could be reached and held responsible. The torn and defaced notes would come forward to the agency, and then they could easily be exchanged at par for new notes. In the present condition of things the Treasury ought to undertake to receive all worn and injured notes of National banks, and to give in exchange for them other National notes from its own surplus. These notes should be assorted by the clerks and the banks holden for their redemption notified to take them up and replace them at their own proper cost. When delivered up the Treasurer would stamp them so that reissue would be impossible. Instead of doing this, the Treasury does not even assort and present for redemption the miserable trash of this character paid into its own coffers; but pays the ragged notes out again, leaving the community to look after the worn cut issues. We hope that the Committee on Banking and Currency will look after this matter and apply an effectual remedy.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1880	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 8, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	108⅜	109	109	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Canton	74	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
West'n Union Tel	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½
Quicksilver	26	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Pacific Mail	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	64½	65
Adams Express	99	99	99	99	99	99
Wells Fargo Ex	95	95	95	95	95	95
American Express	59¾			59¾		
United States Ex	56			56		
New York Central	96½	96½	96¾	96½	96½	96½
N. Central scrip	90	90	90	90	90	90
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	112	112	112	112	112	112
Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	110	110
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Illinois Central				130		
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago & North'n	67½	67⅝	68	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
Do. preferred	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	34	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Do. preferred	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Miss'pi	46	45¾	46¼	115¾	46¼	45¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred	121					
Boston, H'oos'c & E	114	114½	115¼			
Harlem	114	114½	115¼			
New Jersey Central	87					

	10:30 A. M.
Tennessee State bonds	65½
Do. new	65½
South Carolina, July	66
South Carolina, April	66
Missouri sixes	84½

—72 dividend. Money 7 per cent. currency. Gold carrying at 7 @ cent.

—Messrs. Brown & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Centra'...	69½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¼
Phila. and Erie	29½	North Penn'a R. R.	29
Leh'gh Navigation	60½	Camden and Amboy	128
Catawissa	46½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	66½	Reading	66¾

ALLEGHENY RETAIL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 8, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards foot up some 45 cars. In add tion to these there were large droves from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all some 1,200 head of cattle at the different yards ready for the market this morning. The capacity of the different feeders of stock was thus taxed to the utmost. More cattle were coming and reported for this market than during the summer and fall months, when cattle are usually very plenty. At Gray's, Hevil's and Hunter's feed yards no room could be had for stock, and the course was had to the sale yards, in which several lots of cattle were fed.

That the run of stock was unexpectedly large is, to say the least, true, as all the regular dealers had a full supply from Chicago—some 25 cars—about sufficient to supply the market with an ordinary run or outside cattle. But the receipts by rail proved much larger than expected, as also did those driven in from the country. The quality of the cattle, as might be supposed from the number offering, was a variety, in fact all grades and kind, in sufficient quantity to suit any buyer. The market opened up this morning with fully 1,100 cattle on sale, and the buyers seeing the supply was unusually large, and well knowing that no difficulty would be experienced in getting stock were very slow about purchasing. The market ruled slow from the commencement to the close, and cattle sold only at prices from ½ to ¾c lower than had ruled the week previous, and even at the concessions sales of the lower grades of stock seemed hard to make. Such stock as cows and common cattle, of which kind there was a superabundance, sold very slow, and where last week they were taken readily, this week buyers would not look at them, as they knew better grades would sell cheap to-day. The butchers purchased very liberal, many of them purchasing two weeks' cattle. On this account the market ruled a little better than many thought it would, but still the supply was so largely in excess of the demand that it was impossible for cattle to sell up to last week's prices. A good many of the owners withdrew their cattle from the market and sold them over to East Liberty.

Following are some of the sales as made by dealers:

M. Kraus sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 25 to $6 25 per hundred lbs.

Samuel Thurman sold 1 load Chicago cattle at figures from $5 40 to $6 15 ₱ hundred lbs. Also, 10 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 25 to $5 25, and 7 head Washington county stock, bulls, cows, etc., from $2 75 to $4 25.

J. Lobeman sent 27 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 60 to $6 60 ₱ hundred lbs.

Carr & McAllister sold 60 head Ohio and Greene county cattle at figures ranging from $4 50 to $6 ₱ hundred lbs.

J. Rauz sold 29 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 45 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 40 head cattle at prices we have failed to get.

J. Shamberger sold 30 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenthal sold 8 head country stock at figures from $4 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

Smith & Moonshine sold 26 head Washington county stock at figures from $5 40 to $6 50.

Stroud & Perrine sold 2 head bulls from 4 to 4½c ₱ lb.

James Hamlin retailed 36 head Chicago and Ohio stock at figures from $4 50 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Orr & Williams retailed 22 head Ohio stock on commission.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 87 head Chicago and Ohio stock at figures from $5 50 to $7 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenthal sold 20 head Greene county stock at figures from $5 25 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jacob & S. Needy sold 3 loads Ohio cattle at figures from 66 00 to $7 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 62 head Western and Pennsylvania stock at figures from $5 00 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 4 loads Western stock at prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Keefer & Dyer sold 34 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 1 load Chicago cattle from $5 00 to $6 50.

F. Hartman sold 20 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 ₱ cwt.

Rothschi d & Zeigler sold three loads Chicago cattle at figures from $5 to $7 ₱ cwt.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was the smallest of the season. While the demand was small and almost entirely local, yet the supply was so exceedingly light that prices were very good and the market brisk. So far as we could learn there were but two lots of sheep on sale, and even one of these could not be said to be on the market, having been bought on the road. Most of the butchers who could do so, kept from buying.

Jacob Rinn sold 59 head Washington county sheep at prices from $6 50 to $7 00.

James Hunter sold a small lot of sheep at $6 00 ₱ head.

P. Tesh bought a lot on the road at terms we could not learn.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale footed up about 500 and almost entirely in the hands of the regular dealers. The market ruled active, and we believe most of the hogs on sale were sold at prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 9, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was dull and devoid of animation. Prices appear weaker, oil being offered at a slight decline, without bringing out purchasers. The following are the noted rates.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote the figures at which oil can be purchased, to wit: Spot or January 10½c; S ♂ A or last 10½c; B ♂ all year 10½.

REFINED.

Prices were a shade lower, buyers scarce and sellers offering as follows: Spot or January 22c; February 22¼c; March 23c for standard delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 8.—Market very dull, and no quotable change in prices; crude in bulk 13c; refined 23¾@23¾c. Philadelphia delivery—demand small, and holders as a rule unwilling to make concessions; spot and delivery 22¾c; 6,000 cases sold at 26¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—Market quiet at 22½c for spot; crude, 16½c; cases 24c; January, 22½c; February, 22½c; March, 23¼c.

TITUSVILLE, January 8.—Spot $3 87½; S. O. first quarter $3 90; O. first quarter $3 95. Market quiet and shade lower; refiners—ordinary and lower round held at $4 05@4 10; spot, choice held at $4 25@4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 8.—Market dull at 24 @24½ 10.

BRADFORD, January 8.—Market quiet and holders steady at $4 65@4 10.

CLEVELAND, January 8.—Market nominal at $4 70 ad 75; refined quiet but firm ... 20½@22c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

OIL CITY, January 8.—The well on the Milford farm, owned by the Wirt Oil Company, struck on Saturday noon, is now pumping at the rate of 200 barrels per day.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—January 22¼c; February 22¼c; March 23¼c; crude 12c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Hutchison	Crystal Oil Works	462
J P Hutchison	Kier's Oil Works	462
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	462
W Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	462
G McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	542
Thomas King	Fairview Oil Works	294

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Crystal Oil Works	462	Kier's Oil Works
Sunbeam Oil Works	522	Keystone Oil Works
Fairview Oil Works	294	Vesta Oil Works
Total	2,738	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 6, 1872.

Standard Oil Co, 255 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 275 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 156 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 345 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Triumph Refining Co, 52 barrels to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

C C Beggs, 211 bbls to Josiah Macy & Son, New York.

Total 1,597

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 8, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather to-day was very disagreeable, and few pedestrians were on the streets. There is considerable floating ice in the Ohio, but not in sufficient quantity to seriously obstruct navigation. The receipts of wheat, corn and general produce by river have largely increased, and a visible improvement in the market is noticeable; but when sufficient time has elapsed for a return from the coal fleet, "good times" may be looked for in the country. An error in a figure ceansed us to quote wheat too high on Friday, but the mistake was promptly remedied. Fair to choice red, by car, sells at $1 45@1 49 ₱ bush; white 5@c higher. Rye is held at $@$c. The receipts of corn are on the increase, and prices are lower, with sales at 62@64c per bush: car and shelled are quotable alike. Oats are dull at 43@46c; to arrive is lower. Barley is quiet, with small sales at 80@83c for spring and 85@90 for fall. With regard to other leading articles prices show little or no variation from last quotations. Butter has declined slightly and prime may now be fairly quoted at 29@30c ₱ lb, and it looks as though, under large arrivals, prices would go still lower. Flour remains unchanged in price, with a good stock on hand. We omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 6.—The demand for Scotch Pig is still confined to small lots to supply the wants of consumers; but with a moderate stock, and a history of advancing foreign markets, prices are very firm. We notice sales, in lots, of 250 tons Gin garnock at $34a 35, 250 do. Eglinton $33a34, and 60 do Coltness $40. American has ruled quiet on request, and sales have been made of 250 tons No. 1 Lehigh and 3,000 do white and mottled, forward delivery, on private terms, the market closing steady at $26 for No. 1, and $24a25 for No 2. There has been an improved demand for new rails, and the price of English has advanced to $60@62 gold. American are firm at $70@1 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. The sales are 4,000 tons American and 1,000 do English, on private terms. Store prices of refined bar have been advanced $2 ₱ 2240 lbs; large lengths $5; rods $2 50; band $5; oval and half rounds $2 50 as ₱ ton; nail rods ¾c ₱ lb, now 7c; hoop ¾ x No. 20, and ½ x No. 19, $4 50; sheet No. 18 and 24 $5; No. 18 $5; scroll $2 50 on all sizes, and Swedes iron $5. on all except ½ to 1 in. round and ⅝ inch is $2 50 higher, net cash—horse shoe, Norway shapes, ¾ x No. 22 hoop, and ½ to 2 do, have not changed. Spring steel 10 x 4 No 1 to 4 is quoted at 7½c (¾c up), tire steel ⅝ to 1½ x ¼ and 5-16, 7¾c, and ⅝ and 1 x 5-16 3c (both ¾c higher), and ⅞ and 1 x ⅜, ⅜ x 3-16, and ⅜ x ½, are now 10c (1½c higher); Toe Calk steel, 7½c (¾c higher, and gear steel 8c (¾c higher), all net cash. Sleigh shoe steel has not changed. The stock of refined bar is fair, and of Sweden iron; some sizes not to be found. Common sheets continue firm at previous quotations. H. B. and A. G. are galvanized is very firm at 20 ₱ cent discount. Russia sheet 15a 18½c, gold, nominal.—*Commercial List.*

THE HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

January 6.—The market is very firm for all sorts, with an improved demand from country. Sales of 2 bales 1871's at from 20@22c, according to quality. 250 do 1870's 25@35c, and 150 do 1869's from 15c to 20c, closing very strong.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	720
Receipts corresponding week 1871	972
Receipts corresponding week 1870	1,261
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	21,980
Total receipts for same period in 1870	34,919
Total receipts for same period in 1869	30,244
Exports clearance for the week	19
Total exports since September 1, 1871	1,958
Imports for the week	71
Total imports since September 1, 1871	2,276

Printing Cloths.

The *Providence Journal* says: Market firm and quiet. The following are the sales for the week:

5,000 pieces, 56x60, 6¾c, weight, on hand.
25,000 pieces, 56x60, 6¾c, standards, January, February and March.
1,100 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, seconds on hand.
2,100 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, seconds on hand.
15,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, extra, on hand.
30,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, January, February and March.
10,000 pieces, 68x72, 8½ inches for January, private terms.
15,000 pieces, 72x76, 8½ inches, 5 yards to the ℔, private terms.
160,200 pieces.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@109⅞.

NEW YORK, January 8—P. M.

GOLD.

The gold market was strong in the morning on rumors of a Spanish war and advanced to 109¾, but in the afternoon it became weak and declined to 109⅜@109⅝ at close. Loans were made at 7 to 4 to 5-32 ₱ cent. for carrying. The daily clearings were $51,000,000.

MONEY.

Money ranged from 7 ₱ cent. currency to 7 ₱ cent. gold, and at times was a little active, but at the close the offerings were liberal. Call loan were done at 5 to 6 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government bond market was quiet and steady at the close.

U. S. 6s 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-30s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were not very active, though Tennessees were strong.

Missouri sixes	94½	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	63½	North Carolinas, old	31
Tennessees, new	63½	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

In railways the miscellaneous speculation was heavy during the greater part of the day. Being unfavorably affected by the Spanish war telegrams from Washington, and a slight tendency of the money market towards stringency, prices declined from ½ to 2½ ₱ cent. and the greatest activity was in Erie, Northwest common, Western Union, Quicksilver, Ohio and Union Pacific. Erie was the great feature; nearly one hundred thousand shares changed hands. Late in the afternoon money became decidedly easier, and there was a partial recovery in prices, with increased callings.

Western Union	70½	New Jersey Central	87¾
Quicksilver	26¾	St. Paul	35⅝
Adams Express	99	do pref	72¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	96¾	Toledo & Warash	71¾
American Express	59¾	do pref	
United States Ex	56	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mail	64⅝	Ferre Haute	23⅝
New York Central	96¾	do pref	53
N. Y. Central Scrip	91⅝	Chicago & Alton	117¾
Erie	19¾	do pref	121
do preferred	65¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Harlem	115½	Union Pacific	
do preferred	118	C C & C	88
Reading	112¾	Burlington & Quincy	126
Mich Central	110	Lake Shore ex-D	90¾
Mich Southern	90¾	Panama	21
Cleve and & Pitts	91	Illinois Central	134
Northwestern	67¾	Union Pacific	30
do pref	91	C P Bonds	101¾
Rock Island	107¾	Union	90¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 8, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Was unsettled and prices were subjected to occasional fluctuations; the speculative demand was quite active during the early portion of the day; No. 1 spring $1 27a1 28; No. 2 $1 23½; No. 3 $1 13a1 13¾; seller last half month $1 24¾; February $1 27¾; seller March $1 30½.

CORN—Advanced; No. 2 mixed 41¾@41¾c; received 38¾@38¾c; February 41¾@41¾c; April 43¾a 43¾c; May 46¾@47c.

OATS—Steady; No. 2 32¾c; rejected 29¾@29½c; April 34¾@34¾c.

RYE—Quiet but unchanged; No. 2 67¾c.

BARLEY—Advanced; No 2 fall 65c; No. 3 52¾c; February 55½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and declined to $13 25; seller February $13 40a13 50; seller March $13 70a 13 75; April $13 90a14 00. Lard dull and declined to 8¾c; seller February 8¾a8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; loose shoulders 5¾a5¾c; clear 7¾a7½c. Green meats nominal.

HOGS—Moderately active but lower at $4 20a4 75; dressed were rather active but lower at $5 05. From returns from 130 points received at the *Bulletin* office it is estimated that 5,000,87 hogs have been packed to date, against 4,000,000 at this time last year. The total number for the season will reach 4,250,000.

WHISKY—Steadyat 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,000 bales middling upland 21¾c. Flour unchanged; superfine western and State $4@$4 50; common to fair extra western and State $4@$4 50; common to fair extra round hoop Ohio $4 60@$5 00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 92@92½c. Wheat lower; No 2 spring, in store, $1 52a1 58; No 1 spring, in store, $1 60; winter red western $1 62a1 65; amber $1 65@1 70; Gg & Co winter, $1 70@1 75. Rye steady western 92@c, afloat. Barley unchanged; Canada West $1 14. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy; western mixed, afloat, 78a79c; old, in store, 79c, afloat 81c. Oats unchanged; western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 52a56c. Eggs firm at 35a36c. Hay unchanged; shipping $1 @ 1 40. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾ @ 20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9@9¼c; Cuba and English Island, 9@9¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans steady at 73@ 83c. Crude petroleum 15c; refined 23¾a 23¾c. Turpentine unchanged. Pork dull; new mess $14 25a14 37; old $13 25a13 37; prime $12 50; new prime mess $14 50; January $14 37; April $14 25; fleet quiet; mess $9 00; extra $11 00a11 50. Beef quiet; tierce unchanged. Dressed hogs firmer at 6¾a7¾c. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles dull. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 9@9½c; kettle 9@c. Butter steady; western 11a23c; State 23 @34c. Cheese quiet at 11a15c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 8.—With receipts of 6,892 beeves for the week and 3,150 to-day, 101 cars at Communipaw, 47 at Hundredth street, and 3 at Weehawken, the market was strong and active, recovering more than it lost in the middle of the week; all were sold, the closing rates being quite near as very few Texans were on sale at 9@c for fair, 11c for good to choice, 11@12c for extra, ranging strong and 11@c for medium quality. Seven cars fat, 9@ cwt, 31 Hoods steers, sold at 10@10½c; three cars Ohio, Missouri, 7 cwt., 10@11c; three cars, 6 cwt., Cherokees, 9@c. Sheep—receipts 2,500 to-day, making 18,000 for the week; prices continue to improve, and trade is very active. Thin sheep sell at 6@7c; fair to good at 7½@c; prime and extras 7½a8½c; car loose, 27 in flock, 8½c; 6 cars 91 lbs at 8c; 3 cars 92 lbs at 8c; 3 cars 91 lbs at 8c; a car 122 lbs Canadas at 8c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 10,400—19,200 live, with 10,100 dressed for the week. Market steady; live at 5a5¾c for fair to prime corn fed; 6c for extra; city dressed are selling at 7½@8½c; light pigs 7c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 8.—Tobacco active; sales 68 hhds; prices at $5 50a6 60 for lugs $6 50a7 75 for medium leaf $8 00a12 00. Bagging quiet and firm at 12a16c. Flour active and firm; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet and firm; wheat $1 40a1 70 for red and white; corn, shelled and sacked, 63a65; oats, prime, 42a 43c. Provisions firm and quiet; demand active; sales prime leaf lard in kegs at 10c; hams, sugar cured, 13½a14c; bulk sides, 7½a7¾c; shoulders 6¾a6¾c. Bacon—shoulders 6¾a7c; sides, clear rib, 7¾a7¾c; sides clear, 7¾a8c, packed and on orders. Mess pork held at $14 00. Whisky 88a90c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Cotton steady; low middling 20@20½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Pork dull prices asked but no demand; held at $13 50. Lard—demand light but holders firm at 8¾@9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5½c; sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6½@6¾c; sides, clear, 7¾a7¾c. Hogs active and firm at 5a5¾c; receipts 5,000. Whisky steady at 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 37a8 50; State $7 00a7 25; Indiana and Ohio $7 50a7 62½. Wheat firm; western and State red $1 60a1 62; amber $1 67. Corn in moderate demand; mixed 71a73c. Oats dull; white 54a 56c; black 50c. Coffee, sugar and molasses unchanged. Provisions steady; mess pork $15 25; lard 9¼c. Whisky dull at 94c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Atlantic Mills cotton goods have advanced; the A brand of heavy brown sheetings are up to 14½c; the H to 13½c, and the Pacific extra to 13½c. The advance in the price of cotton is the cause of this improvement.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 8.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1 47½; No 2 red $1 43¾. Corn firm; high mixed 49¾c; low mixed 48½c; yellow 49¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Michigan 41¾c. Hogs advanced to $5 05a5 15, the latter rate for heavy.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 8.—Flour dull, Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 35¾; No. 2 $1 23¾. Barley steady; No. 2, 83½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 41½c. Barley firm; No. 2, fall 68c. Hogs in fair demand; lower rates; $4 25a4 30. Pork quiet and weak at $13 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 8.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter dull at $1 62; No. 2 held at $1 60. Corn dull at 53c. Oats firmer; held at 45c. Refined petroleum 21a21½c for car lots; 22a22½c in trade lots; crude $4 85a 4 90.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 8.—Wheat steady and 1c higher; extra $1 57; No 1 $1 52; amber $1 46. Corn firm at 54c. Oats steady; mixed 43c. Clovereed firm at $6 15. Dressed hogs $5 10a5 15.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 8.—Cotton steady at 20½@20¾c. advanced; low middling 20¼c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 8.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 20¼c.

FLORAL OIL

FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be particularly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of a harmless, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less rancid, and in time become injurious to the scalp. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Wash Oils" under fancy names, made from the cheapest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that

FLORAL OIL,

is especially adapted for a Dressing for the Hair, and for a greater length of time than Animal Oils. It is not used judiciously, the growth of the head will be found to be as an aid to Health and Beauty. Ladies, Promotes Hair and Imparts No Tollet com

PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers, Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL. Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

Chas. Abel & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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—

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,

172 WYLIE AVE. PITTSBURGH.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Silesia	Jan. 9		Hamburg.
Algeria	Jan. 10		Liverpool.
Idaho	Jan. 10		Liverpool.
Manhattan	Jan. 12		Liverpool.
Canada	Jan. 13		Liverpool.
Egypt	Jan. 13		Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 13		Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 13		France.
Britannia	Jan. 13		Glasgow.
Westphalia	Jan. 16		Hamburg.
Colorado	Jan. 17		Liverpool.
Siberia	Jan. 20		Liverpool.
Atlantic	Jan. 20		Liverpool.
Queen	Jan. 20		Liverpool.
Spain	Jan. 20		Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 20		Liverpool.
Java	Jan. 24		Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Jan. 24		Liverpool.
Hecla	Jan. 27		Liverpool.
City of Paris	Jan. 27		Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	Jan. 27		France.
Cambria	Jan. 31		Liverpool.
Nevada	Jan. 31		Liverpool.
Alleppo	Feb. 3		Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 8, 1872.

River stationary, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather snowing; thermometer 30 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 8, 1872.

River falling slowly with seven feet water in the channel. Weather snowing; thermometer 33 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 9, 1872.

River nine feet six inches and falling. Ed. Hobbs and tow, assisted by Billy Hodgeson, left for Pittsburgh at 10:30 A. M.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

PILOTS' AMENDMENT TO STEAMBOAT LAW.

The Revolution in Louisiana.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1872.

The Ways and Means Committee.

A motion will be made in the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow to have the future sessions of that Committee open to the press, and it is believed this proposition, after deliberation, will pass.

The San Juan Boundary.

The President to-day received from Minister Bancroft a copy of the arguments presented by England to the Emperor of Germany upon the San Juan boundary question.

Appropriation Bills.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, to-day introduced a bill appropriating three hundred thousand for the improvement of the falls of the Ohio and for the completion of the Louisville canal; also, a bill (without naming a definite appropriation) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a suitable site for public buildings in Cincinnati.

Amendment to the Steamboat Law.

General Negley to-day submitted an amendment to section eighteen of the proposed steamboat law, forwarded to him in accordance with request, signed by seventy-five pilots on the Ohio river. It provides that each applicant for license as pilot shall be examined by a board of licensed pilots selected by the inspector, examiners to make oath that they will propose such questions, and none other, as in their opinion are best calculated to ascertain the qualifications of applicants; examination to be concerning his knowledge of rivers where he desires to act as pilot, and touching all matters pertaining to the navigation of steam vessels; each examiner to report in writing; and if the board finds the applicant qualified, to receive a license for one year, which may be revoked for cause. The rest of the section is left unchanged.

The Trouble in Louisiana.

M. A. Southworth, member National Republican Committee, telegraphs to-night to Henry Wilson, Chairman of the same, that he cannot be present here in time to attend the meeting of the Committee by reason of the disgraceful attempt to revolutionize Louisiana on the part of the Democratic members of the Legislature, acting in collusion with Federal officials. It is claimed that President Grant countenances the revolutionists. Mr. Southworth calls upon Mr. Wilson to authoritatively deny that the conspiracy is endorsed by the Administration. Senator Wilson will not reply to this dispatch until he has had an interview with the President, which he proposes to do to-morrow.

The Income Tax.

The House to-day, the yeas and nays being called, by a vote eighty-one to seventy-one refused to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing the income tax.

The Civil Service Reform.

Representative Willard, of Vermont, offered a bill to-day, which was referred to the Civil Service Committee, practically enacting the rules and regulations lately reported by the Commissioners. One section of the bill provides that the appointees shall hold during good behavior, and another that officials shall take no part in electioneering projects, or use their influence to obtain votes under penalty of dismissal. It is proposed to amend this bill in committee by adding a section providing for the appointment of five commissioners or examiners, with salaries of five thousand per annum, whose duty it shall be to examine all applicants for appointment.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1872.

Secretary Boutwell to-day sent to the House estimates of appropriations to supply deficiencies for the years 1871 and '72. The aggregate amount is $1,252,000.

The Board of Civil Service Examiners find no provision made for bringing applicants to Washington for examination.

MARTIAL LAW IN NEW ORLEANS PROBABLE.

Louisiana members of Congress have been in receipt of numerous telegrams from New Orleans, relative to the condition of affairs there. One of the dispatches says the Mayor has telegraphed to President Grant, recommending the declaration of martial law, and other prominent citizens concur.

President Grant and family and Secretary Boutwell returned this evening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 8.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The United States Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, in session at the Astor House to-day, continued the investigation of Custom House affairs.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, was examined, and severed Messrs. Forbes and Contant, who had been in the Examiner's office, were discharged by order of Secretary Boutwell, as he was informed, at the suggestion of a higher personage, for not having voted in the Republican General Convention, as directed by Mr. Murphy. Mr. Hyser and James Corrigan were also discharged. Mr. Murphy told Gen. Palmer that he had seen the President at Long Branch; that General Grant told him to say to General Palmer that Corrigan had better be notified to take care of how he behaved, as he was only retained in office because he was Murphy's friend, President Grant added. My informant is now more of a politician than he has been, and takes more interest in New York politics. Corrigan was not discharged, because he worked against the Murphy interest. Another case was that of Mr. Reitmeyer. Mr. Decamp was likewise decapitated. Various other duties of Mr. Reid were specified.

Mr. Reid gave a list of some seventy officials who were at the Syracuse Convention. He said it is generally supposed in here that the office of collector is worth about $75,000 to $100,000 per annum. He then told how a Custom House officer, who certainly was poor before he got his office, left the Herald, and that is, some how or other, got control of the *Tribune* as reporter with $5,000 wherewith to start a magazine. The strange part of this was, that Mr. Jayne, the gentleman referred to, gave this money without ever having asked for a note or any acknowledgment thereof. A communication of F. P. Renfew was then read by Mr. Reid, showing how a claim of $100,000 was presented against a firm whose books had been seized. Mr. Reid handed in a long list of discharged parties from the Custom House, as persons who could give valuable information.

An affidavit of one Captain Grant was read, detailing a statement of J. D. Terry, a clerk in the Custom House, to the effect that he was in possession of a list of names of parties who "voted early and often" at the primary election of the Republican Association of this city, said Terror of said election; that he gave a list of fraudulent voters at said primary election to Wm. Howe, under promise of promotion.

Thomas Hoyt, of the firm of Naylor & Co., read a long affidavit, showing how his firm had been victimized by Custom House officials. On the 7th of September last their books were seized, and an investigation instituted into their affairs, which extended over five weeks. In one part of the affidavit it was stated that Col. Franke Howe said to Mr. Hoyt that his (Hoyt's) firm owed the government $84,000, but offered to settle the whole for $50,000. The affidavit goes on to state that at the time Col. Howe made this statement the firm of Naylor & Co. did not owe the government a cent.

BREVITIES.

An unfounded rumor was current this afternoon that Stokes had suicided at the Tombs.

John Cochrane has appointed President of the Board of Aldermen to-day. Ex-Comptroller Connolly is not in the city, but his friends say he can return in four hours if he is wanted, but refuse to disclose the place of his retreat.

Several suits of Erie in the against other roads were to-day discontinued.

The statement of the arrest of the supposed accomplice of Stokes is unfounded. The Chief of Police states that there was no accomplice.

The Coroner's jury in the Fisk case, after examining a number of witnesses, adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The writs of the Aldermen, prohibiting the Mayor from recognizing the old Board, were made absolute by default to-day.

The corridors of the leading hotels are densely thronged to-night, discussing the Fisk murder. The residence of Miss Mansfield, who has not left the city, is to-night guarded by the police to prevent any attempt at escape.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 8, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Northerly winds with partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for Tuesday in the Southern and Gulf States; rising barometer and clearing weather from Virginia to New York; cloudy weather in New England; the area of the highest pressure will move northeast to Pennsylvania, falling barometer and southerly winds prevail from the upper lakes to the Missouri valley, and threatening weather with rain extend eastward into Montana during Tuesday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf States to-night.

It is reported that during President Grant's visit to Philadelphia it was stated that he had demanded an apology from Spain for the Florida affair, and that the fitting out of the monitors was with a view of enforcing the demand. The President regards the indignity offered as the result of rashness of subordinate Spanish officers.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 8.—The health of the Prince of Wales has so greatly improved that his physicians deem it unnecessary to continue bulletins.

PARIS, January 8.—The defeat of Victor Hugo for the Assembly has been confirmed. Minister Washburne has gone to Nice for the benefit of his health.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 8.—The steamship Cambria has arrived out.

The steamship Cuba, from New York, has arrived.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

Two Men Killed—Another Dangerously Wounded—Five More Seriously Injured by an Explosion—A Little Girl Violently Outraged—Accidental Death of Two Children by Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 8.—Last week a man named Gulf Chiles shot and killed a man named Faulkner at Warren, Bradley county. At the same place Judge Sorrels shot and killed a drunken laborer named White, who had insulted his family. Robert Gwinne committed a rape on a twelve year old girl, near Pine Bluff, on Thursday.

A man named Lovel was shot and dangerously wounded below Pine Bluff on Monday in a personal altercation with W. H. Johnston. A party of young men went charivaring at Batesville last week, when a gun fired by one of them bursted and seriously wounded five of the party. A young child of Mrs. John Bryant, at Sulphur Rock, Independence county, and a child of Mrs. Love, in Morgan, Nevada county, were both burned to death last week by falling into the fire.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The gas works connected with the Glasgow gingham mills, at South Hadley Falls, Mass., exploded yesterday, injuring two employes severely.

The Virginia House of Delegates yesterday resolved to appoint a committee to investigate charges of bribery and corruption in securing the passage of the funding bill at the last session.

Judge Tree, of Chicago, yesterday refused the motion to quash the indictments against the aldermen there charged with receiving bribes, and the accused will have to stand trial.

At Postville, Wis., yesterday, Miss Jane Owens was instantly killed by her brother, who was fooling with a gun, not knowing it was loaded.

A fire at the Windsor and Annapolis Railway depot, in Nova Scotia, Sunday night, destroyed the engine house and eleven locomotives.

The Democrats of the Ohio Legislature have chosen G. W. Morgan as their candidate for United States Senator.

THE inauguration of Governor E. F. Noyes took place yesterday afternoon, in the rotunda of the State House, at Columbus, Ohio, in the presence of members of the General Assembly. State officers and a large number of citizens from various portions of the State. Governor Hayes in a few words introduced Governor-elect Noyes, who delivered an eloquent inaugural address, after which the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Scott. Governor Noyes was then escorted to the Executive Chamber, where a public reception was held. The General Assembly then proceeded to the Senate chamber, where the oath of office was administered to Lieutenant Governor Jacob Miller by Judge Welch. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, made a brief speech. The State Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and School Commissioners were sworn into office in their respective offices. A reception was held last night at the residence of Governor Hayes, which was largely attended by members of the General Assembly, State officers and prominent citizens.

The death of Henry Heizer, Sr., an old member of the New York Stock Exchange, and a pioneer in the California wine trade, is announced.

Two colored Councilmen were sworn into office at Memphis yesterday.

The twentieth session of the Utah Legislature convened yesterday at Salt Lake City.

The property owners and architects of Chicago, at a meeting held yesterday, resolved to memorialize Congress to remit the duties on building materials from foreign ports for that city from May next to the 1st of November, 1875.

The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Sugar firm; inferior 8@8½c; fair to fully fair 7⅞@8c; prime 9@9c. Molasses firm; common 38@40c; prime 41@43c. Coffee unchanged.

A THRIVING OHIO CITY.

Alliance and its Growth—Local News and a Batch of Items.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., January 6, 1872.

Alliance, as the readers of your sprightly journal doubtless well know, is a thriving town with a population numbering perhaps 4,500, situated at the conjunction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads. Though it is not favored with a superabundance of those natural advantages so essential to the rapid and successful building up of a city, yet owing to its prominent position as a commercial center and the progressive spirit manifested by its citizens, it has during a comparatively short space of time grown to be one of the most prosperous and important stations on the latter of the aforementioned railroads.

Being second to no town in Ohio in rapid growth and improvement, and having constantly extended her corporate limits and added to the number of her manufactories, she therefore stands proudly in the first rank of business and business places. Men who were a few years ago in very humble circumstances, catching up the spirit of enterprise and industry, have now placed themselves in comfortable positions and beyond the pale of want.

Our City Council is an excellent and efficient body, and is constantly ordering such measures of material improvement and advancement as are best conducive to the highest interest of the masses. One thing, however, and one very important in its character, seems to have been totally neglected, and that is, some sure and reliable preventive against destruction by fire. The city is at the mercy of the destroying element, and nothing but a few old rickety pumps to depend upon for safety. We earnestly hope that we may have some municipal legislation with regard to this matter before long.

ITEMS.

Mr. Evans Langstaff has purchased a controlling interest in the Alliance College boarding hall, and he now occupies it. He has renovated several of the principal and most convenient rooms, and it is now called the "Alliance Medical Institute." Eliza Townsend, M. D., is the resident physician in charge. The Institute will not only treat, but treat patients for which there is ample room in Mr. Langstaff's new quarters. The Institute held a reception on Tuesday evening, which, if it may be taken as an index of the future prosperity of the Institute and the goodwill in which it is held in this place, predicts for it a career of brilliant success. One noticeable feature was the fact that the medical fraternity of this city was not represented by a single member—one doctor only being present, and he a doctor of dentistry. We are aware that one or two were prevented by sickness and duty—but their families missed a pleasant treat by being absent.

Dr. J. Armstrong has started a book, periodical and stationery store in the room heretofore occupied by Captain Oliver's bank. The Oliver banking house has premises in an adjacent room. The new locality will be as *interesting* as it is interesting.

B. F. Mercer has a thrifty institution near the defunct college in the shape of a pump factory. He makes all his pumps out of poplar or cucumber, paying about $30 per thousand for clear stuff. He turns out twenty pumps per day of the average length of twenty feet. These pumps bring fifty cents per foot for sixteen feet, and twenty-five cents for all excess over that length. Cistern pumps sell at $8 each.

On Wednesday night of last week, the clothing store of Evans & Bro., was entered by burglars, and about $300 worth of goods stolen. Three young men, F. Brownewell, G. Stover, and J. Hipp, all living in our neighboring city, Canton, were suspected, and a warrant to search their respective residences was placed in the hands of the proper officers. Brownewell was arrested in Canton on Friday evening, and the other two at Orrville on Saturday morning. They were brought before Squire Bigger on Saturday afternoon, but as none of the missing goods were found on the premises ordered to be searched, they were discharged. We understand that another warrant for their arrest has been issued, but has not been served, as all three have left their homes in Canton for some other clime.

Mr. McMichael, our Street Commissioner, while working on a plank walk with an adz, last Saturday, cut the right foot very severely, severing a small artery just above the ankle. It bled very profusely until the artery was taken up by Dr. Heaton. It was doing well until yesterday, when he ex[illegible]sed it by moving about too much, and it became very painful. He is suffering much with it at present, but nothing serious is apprehended.

A youth of this city, it has just been discovered, has been forging his mother's name to permits for whiskey at one of our numerous saloons, until quite a pile of these papers has accumulated. They were produced by the dealer, upon investigation and inquiry of the father, who had begun to suspect something was wrong. He will be attended to.

Mr. J. B. Finch, of the shoe store opposite the Arlington Hotel, has sold out to W. M. Whitacre, conductor of the accommodation to Cleveland and resident here. Mr. Finch and Mr. Miller will continue to do the business of the establishment for a time at least. Mr. Whitacre will not leave the road at present.

A series of interesting meetings are being held in the M. E. Church, under the ministerial charge of Rev. S. P. Woolf. Thus far they have not been attended with any great deal of success, though the regular attendance is large.

A series of religious meetings has also been appointed by a committee of the Ohio Yearly Meetings in conjunction with a committee of Damascus Quarterly Meeting, to commence in the Friend's Church, on the 18th inst., at three o'clock P. M.

OTHER MATTERS.

A stranger going East on one of the trains on Wednesday, before reaching this place, made the acquaintance of a man who occupied the same seat with him. On arriving here the train stopped for refreshments, when both parties left the cars to take a drink. Stranger No. 2 became interested in a game of dice and lost. Couldn't he friend loan him two dollars? Certainly he could, and did so. No. 2 lost the two dollars, and got possession of No. 1's pocket book, containing about $24, promising to make it right on the train. On returning to the train No. 2 proceeded to fill out a blank check, but as soon as the opportunity offered, he left the depot and started off on the run. Innocence followed him a short distance, but as the train was about starting he was obliged to return and proceed on his journey a sadder, though wiser man.

An abortive attempt was make some time ago to arrest A. B. Way, of forging renown. The Sheriff of Stark county came from Canton to Vienna on the 2:35 P. M. train, and waited until nearly six o'clock when proceeded to business. He found the redoubtable A. B. at his residence, was invited in, found a comfortable seat and requested to make himself at home, while his prisoner should make ready to return and proceed on his journey. Meanwhile the *bird* eluded his grasp through a rear window, and made good his escape.

There were five large safes from the ruins of Chicago taken through this place on the way East for renewing. As they stood on a flat car curiosity seekers found interesting cinders, in a state of solidification, of bank notes having the figures and dollar marks quite distinct, as if traced in transparent black marble.

The price of lots and real estate in and about Alliance, especially in the more desirable locations of the city, are very much advanced since last spring and summer. Our shrewdest dealers are holding on to property and lots pleasantly located, rather offers of considerably better figures than they asked a few months since. Others are buying up property they never intend to occupy. Such things speak well for Alliance.

The small-pox is a minus quantity here, though we daily hear of cases in our neighboring towns. The people nevertheless are getting vaccinated, and the doctors are kept quite busy attending to this department of their practice. CATO.

CITY MATTERS.

THE NEW CITY HOSPITAL.

Proposed Transfer of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Meeting Called for To-day.

To-day there will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at which it is very probable that the Hospital will be formally transferred to the county. This will be a consummation which has been devoutly wished for. The management of the new city hospital will likely devolve upon a board selected from the two boards mentioned, probably five members from each, with two added to the medical corps of officers. When the transfer is made the hospital will as soon as is practicable, be thrown open to such cases as for years have caused perpetual trouble between the Guardians of the Poor, the Commissioners of Allegheny county and the Board of Health, as to which of their provinces it belonged to take charge of them. Scarcely a week passes that some poor unfortunate does not happen to swell the list of deaths, or of the station houses, suffering in general from *delirium tremens* or *mania a potu*. For two or three days have numbers been confined in the dreary cells with but such poor attentions as could be paid them by the officer of the watch, and all because there was no place to offer the patient this relief. With the transfer of the hospital must necessarily be originated another appropriation from the city funds, but in the general interests of health, and especially with the necessity for such an institution in a great city like Pittsburgh, that the small amount needed in addition to the revenues already derived from the remainder of the Sanitary Fair Fund, will be readily granted. The fund referred to, some of which was used in the purchase of the new City Hall bonds, is yielding, if we remember aright, about $20,000 a year. As the hospital under the terms of the proposed transfer will be open alike to Allegheny City, the South Side boroughs, and, indeed the entire county, it is evident that the additional aid needed for its support will be but very slight, when proportionately distributed among the corporations benefited.

In this connection, it is understood that there will be a strong effort made by the Homeopathic physicians to have their mode of treatment introduced into the Hospital. This is a subject which the people of this city zens think should be left to the election of the patient, and this certainly would be the proper method of disposing of a fourth joint. This, however, is a secondary consideration; let the proposed transfer be made, and the new Board composed of such gentlemen as have been associated with the management of the affairs of the Hospital under the old *regime*, and it is not probable that any decided opposition will be made to the interests of homeopathy who may desire to compete with their allopathic brethren in the field.

MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Reports of the President and Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Misses Fulton's Dining Rooms, second floor, No. 97 Fourth avenue. The meeting was organized at four o'clock by calling Mr. Edward Bratt to the chair, and electing Mr. John L. Awl, Secretary.

On motion, an election for officers to serve the ensuing year was entered into, with the following result: President, Samuel Harper; Secretary and Treasurer, John L. Awl; Directors, Wm. M. Lyon, John S. McMillin, James Bailey, Wm. Douglas, A. S. Bell, John L. Awl, Wm. Halpin.

The President, Mr. Harper, then presented his financial statement. At the beginning of the year the capital stock of the company was $50,000, and the bonded debt $25,000. Shortly after the first of July last the bondholders converted their securities into the capital stock, making the total stock $75,000. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 355,776, for receipts from which they received $18,067 11, at an average of 5.07 cents from each passenger. The average shown in the last report was 5.55 cents. This decrease is owing to a heavy decrease in the transient travel, and a somewhat more than corresponding increase of permanent travel at reduced rates. The receipts for the month of December last seven months of the past year was nearly nine per cent., and the receipts not quite one per cent. less than for the corresponding period of the previous year. The whole number of passengers carried since the opening of the Plane was 574,492.

The number of trips run during the year was 54,046, being an average of 148 trips per day, precisely the same average as for the preceding year. The distance traveled by each car was 6,346 miles. The average cost of carrying each passenger was 3.6 cents. The net profits for the year was $5,759 33. A dividend of three per cent. on $50,000 capital stock was declared on July 1st, and five per cent. on $75,000 on January 1st, leaving a surplus of $969 33. To this amount add balance of capital stock remaining on hand, $593 77, and the total cash assets will reach $1,913.

The Treasurer, Mr. Awl, then submitted his report, but the substance of the report is embraced in the report of the President.

On motion the reports were received and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The members, after the meeting, repaired to the spacious dining rooms on the second floor, where they sat down to a table fairly groaning under the weight of good things. After full justice was done the meal, speech-making was indulged in for a short time, when the party repaired to their respective homes.

Mortality Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 7th, 1872, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health: Interments since 24 inclusive, 1; cholera infantum 1, consumption 7, convulsions 3, debility 5, diabetes 2, remittent fever 1, scarlet fever 2, typhoid fever 2, typhus fever 1, hemorrhage 2, inflammation of the brain 3, inflammation of the brain and meningitis 1, inflammation of the lungs 2, inanition 1, obstruction of the bowels 1, paralysis 1, poison 1, scrofula 1, stricture of æsophagus 3, small pox 11, still births 2. Of the above there were under one year, 6; from one to two, 6; from two to five, 7; from five to ten, 3; from fifteen to twenty, 3; from twenty to thirty, 8; from thirty to forty, 7; from forty to fifty, 12; from fifty to sixty, 8; from sixty to seventy, 4; from seventy to eighty, 6; from eighty to ninety 1; from ninety to one hundred 1. Males, 59; females, 25. White, 58; colored 2. Total, 60.

Robbery.

About three o'clock this morning Officer White detected three young men in the act of robbing Pittock, Nevin & Co.'s book store, on Fifth avenue. They had broken one of the large panes of glass in one of the windows, and had extracted several books. With the assistance of Lieutenant Montgomery and officer Sellers, Mr. White effected their capture. In the lock-up office one of the three gave himself up to the police, and the officers but he was speedily disarmed, and the trio were locked up. The prisoners refused to give their names.

The Jackson Association.

Last evening the Young Men's Jackson Association held their annual banquet in the spacious dining room of the Union Depot Hotel. The shining lights of the Democratic party in this vicinity were present and a most enjoyable season ensued. Speeches were indulged in *ad libitum*, and the "earnest" workers congratulated each other on the prospective victories of the future and the few triumphs of the past. It was after midnight when an adjournment took place.

FOUR of the saloon keepers, against whom informations were made before Alderman Crist, of Allegheny, for selling liquor on Sunday, had a hearing yesterday, and entered bail for trial at Court. The remaining cases will be heard to-day. Great interest was manifested in the trial yesterday by the citizens of the lower part of the city, as there were between three hundred and four hundred citizens present during the hearing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The Court charged the jury yesterday morning in the case of James B. Heard & Co., vs. the city of Pittsburgh, when they retired. The jury had not returned a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

In the case of the West Penn Railroad Company vs. Aurick, Hecke, Natcher et al., which have been on trial several days past, the jury found for the plaintiffs, with six cents damages and costs, and also fixed the boundaries of the land in dispute.

The first case called up was that of B. D. Moore vs. Capt. A. D. Miller. Action to recover a contract for oil barrels. Jury out.

The next case was that of Henry Liebelt vs. James Graham and James Gilleland. Action on a mechanic's lien to recover for work done and material furnished. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

No. 20, Wm. J. Anderson, executor, vs. Pittsburgh Farmers' and Mechanics Turnpike Road Company.

No. 24, John M. Gardner vs. Waring & Kling, garnishee.

No. 25. E. W. H. Schenley et ux vs. Karnes Bracken.

No. 27. Joseph Nixon vs. Mrs. R. Okely.

No. 31. C. A. Lorenzo vs. John Sherer.

No. 42. C. A. Boucher vs. F. M. Finsthwait.

No. 44. A. Marvin vs. the School District of East Deer township, Allegheny county.

No. 44. J. G. Steinhauser for use vs. Steinheiser & Schmidt.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Celia Collins vs. John Croist, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff and allowed six and a quarter cents damages.

The first case called was that of William Schumacher vs. John Werner. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $96 55.

The next case called was that of Joseph Harris vs. Wm. Lawin. Action for damages alleged in defendant turning a water course so that it ran through plaintiff's property, doing considerable damage. On trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The testimony in the oil case of Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. Koontz was concluded yesterday. The Court will charge the jury this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

128. Citizens' Oil Refining Co. vs. Kountz.
138. Gwaltney vs. Bates.
102. Smith, Son & Co. vs. Riddle.
115. Logan vs. Patton.
123. Hall vs. Gordon & Wright.
129. Bolmeyer vs. Graff.
131. Einstein vs. Carrier et al.
133. Sheriff & Co. vs. Carothers.
135. Leger vs. Boyd.
136. Scott's adm'rs. vs. Rankin

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

The jury in the case of M. Updegraff, charged with poisoning, found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

Mary McKinney, of No. 12 Wide alley, was put on trial on an indictment containing two counts—the first for keeping a bawdy house, and the second for keeping a disorderly house, John Sloan appearing as prosecutor. The jury acquitted the defendant on the first, but convicted her on the second count. Sentence was deferred.

David Coffey was tried and found guilty of a felonious assault and battery in cutting Hiram Clare severely with a razor. He was remanded for sentence.

Andrew Rutger and Michael Cavanaugh, two lads, were next put on trial for breaking into and robbing the cigar store of Americus Force, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, of a quantity of cigars and tobacco. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and sentence was deferred.

The case of David P. Smith, the Wylie street society dealer charged with fraudulently selling property to defraud his creditors, was allowed to be settled upon payment of costs by the prosecutor, John S. Gilmore, Esq.

Jerry Lyons and Thomas Donnelly, two newsboys, were brought up on a charge of stealing papers from the *Dispatch* office. A *nolle pros* was allowed as to Donnelly, and the jury acquitted Lyons.

Frank Ketterly and Wm. Mooll were next placed on trial on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, Wm. E. Albree, prosecutor. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth ex.

Frederick Myer,	Wm. Iler,
Edward Fairburn,	John Berger,
Wm. Divine,	John Wagoner,
John Connolly,	Jacob Metz,
Andrew Bratt, et al.	John Gunkle, et al.
Andrew Bratt,	Lewis Mathey,
Wm. De Huned,	A. B. Hirsh,
Wm. Gilsean,	John Wood.
Michael Graham,	

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

WAGHTEE next.

BANK elections to-day.

THIS is the week of prayer.

A REVIVAL is in progress at the Smithfield M. E. Church.

SALVATION Army holds its election for borough officers to-day.

THE "OURS" Literary Association "celebrates" to-morrow evening.

THE Stokes affair was a prominent subject of conversation on our streets yesterday.

THE attendance of spectators at the session of Councils, yesterday, was unusually large.

MARK TWAIN'S lecture, "Roughing It," promises to be a rich treat on Thursday evening.

THE *Chronicle* continues to dish up That Youghiogheny Storm." It has blown over long ago.

THE contents of Republican Councilmen for city officers comes off on next Saturday at two o'clock.

MR. ALBERT J. BAER has been made temporary Secretary of the Artizans Insurance Company.

ASSISTANT Health Officer, McFaddien, we regret to state is very ill, at his residence on Center avenue.

THE Jackson Association banqueted last night, and the Donnelly Guards paraded—so much for "Old Hickory."

MRS. DR. ADDISON, while passing up Fourth avenue, on Monday slipped and fell on the pavement, breaking one of her legs.

WILL the Bank officials please see that the result of their elections to-day are left at the Commercial office as early as possible.

THE candidates for city offices will "know how it is" by Saturday evening next, as the caucus sits on the afternoon of that day.

REV. H. Ruoff, the newly appointed agent of the Prison Association, has received and accepted a call to the Lutheran Church, Monongahela City.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS last evening committed H. Bailey to jail for a hearing on a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by Charles Uhlrich.

ALDERMAN THOMAS yesterday committed Wm. Hall to jail for two days, for calling Jacob Miller bad names and threatening to annihilate him.

THE corner jail yesterday contributed four guests to the Work House, viz: A. L. Gibson, M. D. Comstock, John James and Wm. Spielman.

THE Philadelphia delegation of "earnest" Democrats were at the Jackson Association banquet last night. Several roosters were disposed of during the flow, &c.

THE man who struck Detective Andrew Moon, was very sorry for his conduct yesterday morning, and was let off on payment of a fine of ten dollars and costs.

THE Congress office, East Birmingham, has been completed and was occupied for the first time yesterday. The Council meets in the new hall for the first time to-morrow night.

MAYOR BLACKMORE, yesterday announced at the joint session of Councils, that he had appointed John Irving Chief of Police, Joseph Cupples, Captain and Mr. Jas. Patterson, Clerk.

ALDERMAN HUMBERT, yesterday committed a lad named Henry Goss to the House of Refuge on the complaint of his step-father, Geo. Sleich, on the charge of incorrigibility.

AS aged lady named Dunlap, residing on Sturgeon street, Allegheny, while walking along the pavement yesterday afternoon, near her house, slipped and fell and broke her arm.

ON a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Mary McNamara, Alderman Strain yesterday caused the arrest of Michael Butler and his committal to jail for a hearing.

THE members of the Lincoln Club desirous of attending the election of the State Treasurer, Hon. Henry Hartley, will meet this morning at eleven o'clock, at their Club rooms, No. 68 Smithfield street.

THE Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, it appears, were a little too hasty in laying that turn table in front of the Custom House steps. Councils will have a say on the subject.

LAST evening a young man named Henry Colenan was arrested on a bail piece and lodged in the station house. He is accused by Hannah Kane, of disorderly conduct. He was before Alderman Taylor. His bondsman, John L. Nedd, caused his arrest.

SOME of the local School Boards think the central High School possesses too much authority. Be careful ye local gentleman, our public schools were never in a more prosperous condition than now, and the *modus operandi* of conducting them should not be played with.

ON Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, a slight fire occured in the Bingham Street M. E. Church, Birmingham, in consequence of some mismanagement of the heaters. Fortunately the fire was soon discovered, and the flames extinguished before any great damage was done.

LAST evening a workman employed in the rolling mill of J. Painter & Sons, in West Pittsburgh, while engaged near the fly wheel, was caught and whirled round several times before the works could be stopped. When picked up life was extinct. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

JOHN MARTIN, received a painful wound from a shingle hatchet, which he made at a fellow workman, at Kloman's mill, yesterday. Martin was holding a chisel against a rivet which it was desired to remove, on the outside of a furnace, when Smith, who had been sworn in pending a contest for his seat. So in the case of the late Hon. John Covode, who was admitted to a seat in Congress while his election was being contested. He took the ground that the ward was entitled to representation, but if he and his colleague in ward Judge; P. R. Baum and Wm. A. Burchfield, Inspectors; Alex Bates and D. E. Bayard, Return Inspectors; Wm. Brown and James S. Reynolds, Clerks; and Charles C. Neal and L. Harvey Clerks to Return Inspectors. It is charged that F. R. Baum, Bates and Bayard, not having been duly elected, acted without authority that none of the officers took the oath until evening, after the polls had been closed; that Bates, Reynolds, and Burchfield were all candidates for office, and returned themselves as elected, etc. The Council was therefore asked to set the election of Messrs. Negley and Baum aside, and order a special election. The remonstrance was signed by J. McM. King, who, in company with Capt. C. W. Batchelor, (then absent from the city, was a candidate for Common Council.

Mr. Gazzam still insisted on his point that the members were entitled to their seats, on the *prima facie* case.

Dr. Barr renewed his motion to swear Mr. W. B. Negley as a member of the body.

Mr. Evan Jones thought he should only be admitted until the result of the investigation was known.

Mr. McCandless—If the facts verified in the petition be true, the election was a flagrant violation of the law. Can we admit a member to a seat in the face of this order?

Mr. R. H. Negley—I understood the protest to be based upon "information received." Should a single individual, a defeated candidate, start making out a case upon information received from others, outweigh the return of the election officers?

Mr. Cohen—Had all the details of the election laws are to be strictly followed in city elections, not a member on this floor would be entitled to a seat.

The motion to swear in Mr. Negley was then put and carried, and the oath was administered by the President.

Mr. Hare then moved the appointment of a Special Committee of five, to examine into the election of the Councilmen from the Twentieth ward. Adopted.

JOINT SESSION—INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR ELECT.

The Councils then met in joint session to receive the returns of the election for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, and inaugurate the Mayor elect.

The returns showed the following results:

For Mayor—James Blackmore	6,184
B. W. Morgan	4,801
Blackmore's majority	1,383
For Treasurer—C. S. Magee	5,963
J. F. Stark	4,861
Magee's majority	1,102
For Controller—R. J. McGowan	10,763
No opposition.	

The returns were approved as read.

On motion, Messrs. J. W. Riddell, J. H. Hare and R. Patterson were appointed a Committee to notify Mr. Blackmore of his election, and conduct him to the Chamber.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Committee retired and after a brief absence returned in company with his Honor, the Mayor elect, who was received with applause. Dr. Gross then administered the official oath, after which Mayor Blackmore said:

Presidents of Select and Common Council, Gentlemen:

My fellow-citizens, irrespective of political opinion, having again elected me chief magistrate of this great and prosperous manufacturing city, I feel it but due to them on this occasion to express my profound gratitude for this unusual expression of their personal partiality and renewed confidence in my capacity to fill the official ability. In response to this kindly manifestation of their regard I will assure them that my best efforts on my part will be spared to render my administration worthy of their continued confidence and trust—Elected by the people of Pittsburgh, all party tests will be forgotten in the choice of police officers and other subordinates, who will be chosen entirely with regard to their honesty and capacity, and if subsequently found deficient, will be promptly removed to make way for more competent public servants. I will also endeavor to see that all proper by the ordinances which have from time to time been enacted in your honorable bodies, are well executed with peculiar regard the pecuniary interests of our great city.

Gentlemen, accept my thanks for your courtesy on this occasion, with the expression of my hope that the utmost harmony and cordiality may prevail in our future intercourse, and that we may thoroughly co-operate in promoting the interests of the city at large. [Loud and long continued applause.]

Councils dispersed soon afterwards, each to its separate chamber.

In Common branch, after joint session, the matter of the Twentieth ward contested election was taken up, and a motion made by Mr. W. B. Negley that the action of Council in ordering the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter, be reconsidered, as by city ordinance it was required that such petitions should be signed by ten residents of the ward, and sworn to by two of them. The motion to reconsider was carried, and the petition of Mr. King withdrawn to be again presented within a month, when it shall have been properly signed.

The Mayor then announced that he had appointed John Irwin as Chief of Police, J. S. Patterson as Clerk, and Joseph Cupples as Captain of the Watch. The other appointments would be announced hereafter.

THE CAUCUS FOR CITY OFFICERS.

President Oliver announced that the caucus of the Republican members, to select city officers, would be held on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock, in the Common Council chamber.

The joint session then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. W. B. Negley called the attention of Councils to the ordinance of 23d of January, 1871, relative to contested seats, which requires at least two qualified electors, verified by the oath of two, to contest an election—provided the petition be presented within thirty days after the organization of the body. He therefore moved to reconsider the resolution for a special committee, and that no entry thereof be made upon the minutes. In making this motion he wished to say that he was not afraid to meet the contest, but he wished to proceed in the matter as required by the ordinance. The motion was adopted.

The roll was then called, when all the members answered except Messrs. Baum, Gray, Morgan and McConway.

THE PAGES.

The President announced that he would reappoint as pages for the Common Council